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JANUARY 1, 1927.

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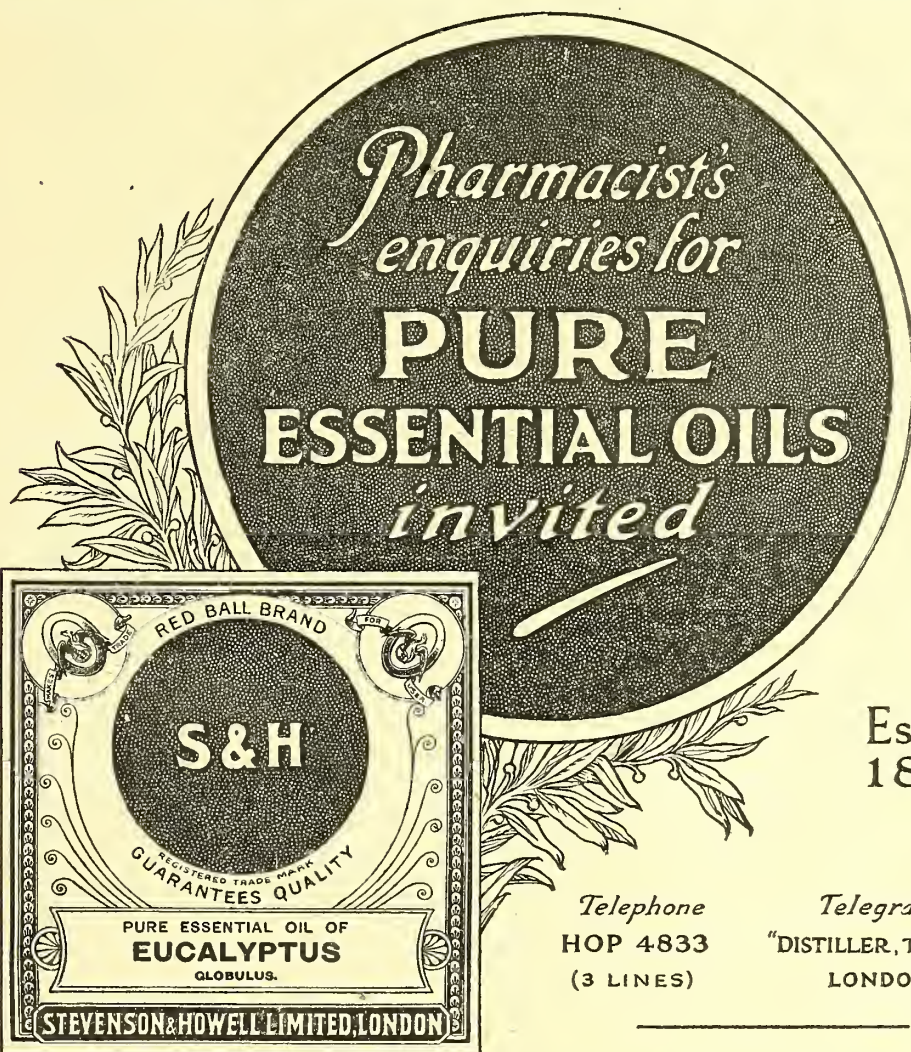
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JAMES F. WILKINSON, PHARMACISTS' PRINTER, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.



# CUPAL NEWS

JANUARY 1, 1927

Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes  
for a  
Happy and Prosperous New Year.

---

## Winter Lines

which are capable of large sales, and at the same time  
therapeutically sound.

### **"RED RING" CHERRY BARK and GLYCERINE COUGH CURE**

Retailing at 1/3, 2/3 and 4/3.

Costing 10/-, 18/-, and 34/- per dozen, less 10% 28 days.

1 doz. bonus with 1 gross.

### **"RED RING" EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL and GLYCERINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Retailing 1/3, 2/3, 4/3 and 7/6.

Costing 10/-, 18/-, 34/- and 60/- per dozen, less 10% 28 days.

$\frac{1}{2}$  doz. bonus with 6 doz.

Each line carries a forceful and attractive set of show material.

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ALL "RED RING" SERIES LINES ARE RELIABLE PROVED SELLERS

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SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

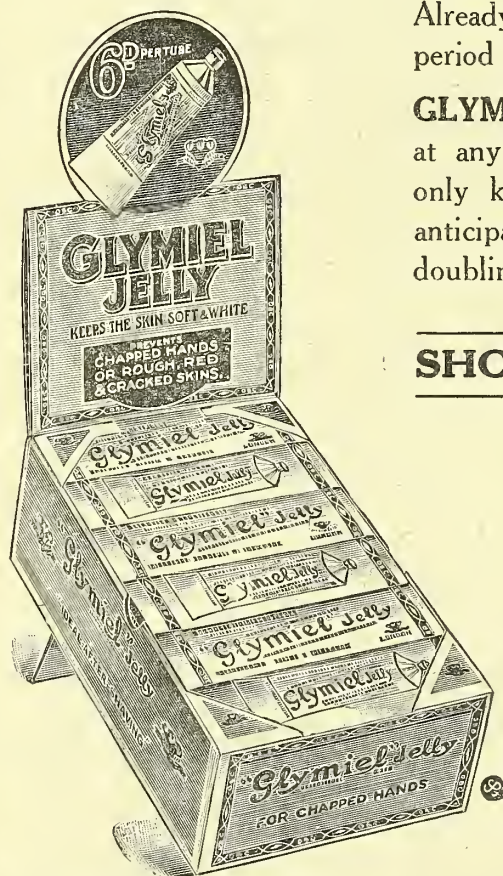
## **CUPAL Ltd. Blackburn.**

# OUR ADVERTISING SEASON IS IN FULL SWING

BY Press advertising in such journals as "Home Notes," "Home Chat," "Weldon's," "Modern Weekly," "Woman's Weekly," "Picture Show," and by Posters on the Underground Railways we are making thousands of prospects.

Will you complete the sales by displaying prominently **GLYMIEL JELLY** and Showcards? Already sales are well above the same period last year.

**GLYMIEL JELLY** is not a shelf warmer at any time, and in the winter we can only keep pace with the demand by anticipating your requirements and doubling the number first thought of.



**SHOW MATTER FREE**

**OSBORNE, BAUER &  
CHEESEMAN**

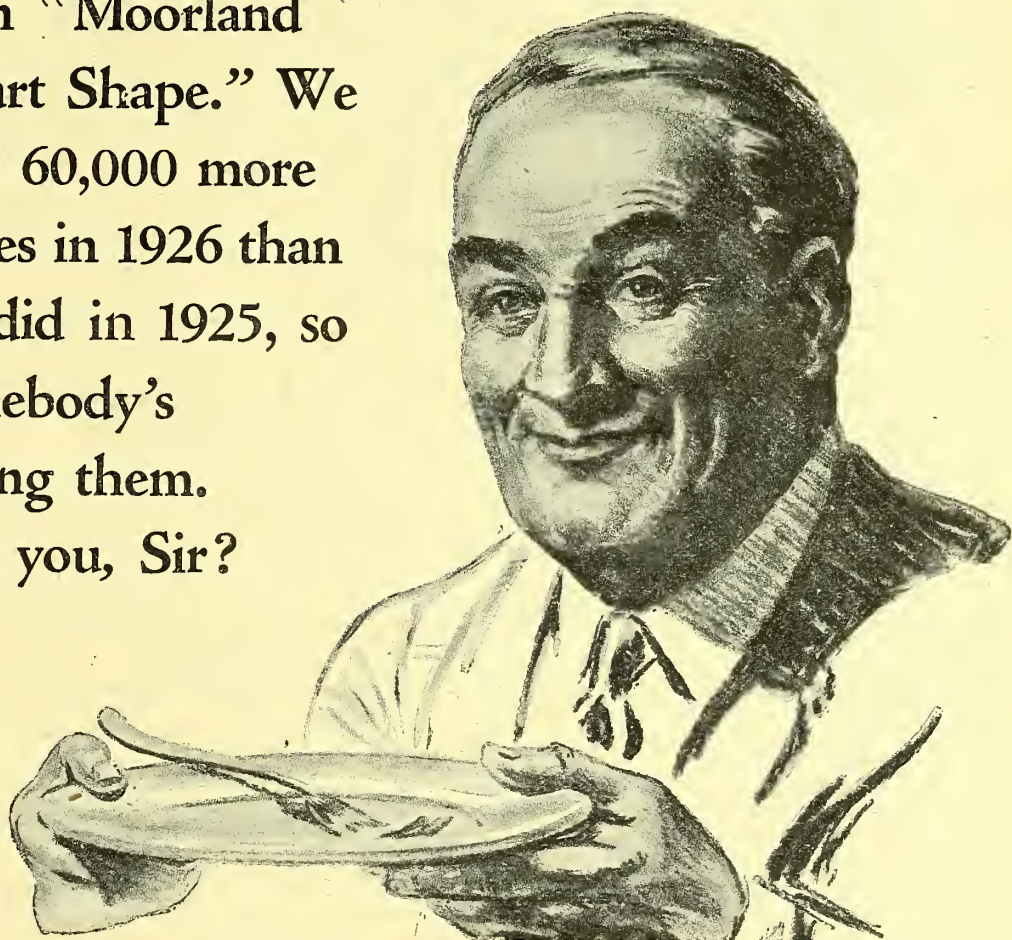
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**SANGERS**

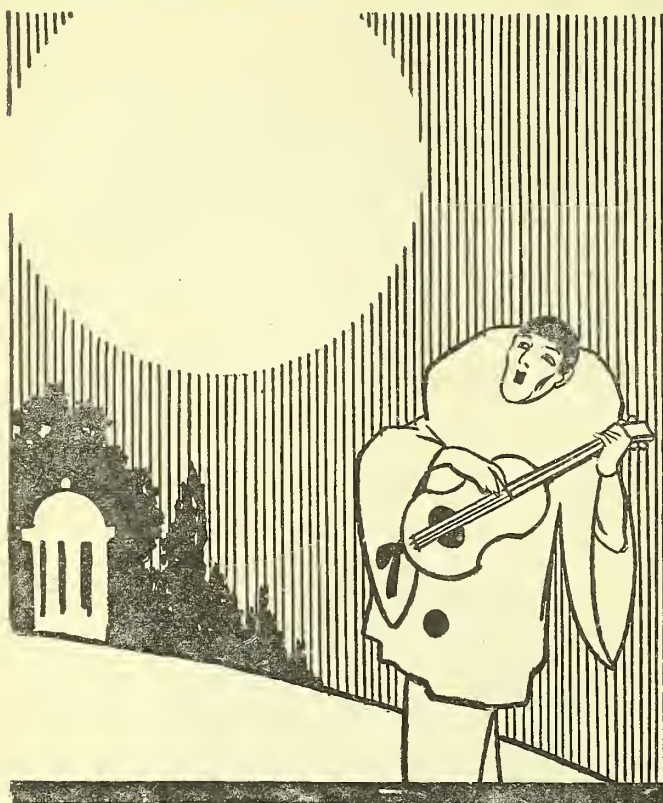
258 Euston Road  
LONDON, N.W.1



To me, Sir, it's  
just like pushing  
a cart uphill  
for you to try  
to sell any other  
digestive tablet  
than "Moorland  
Heart Shape." We  
sold 60,000 more  
boxes in 1926 than  
we did in 1925, so  
somebody's  
selling them.  
Are you, Sir?



Send for full details and prices of Moorland Heart Shape  
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON NEAR LEEDS



## CARNIVAL TIME

IS WHITAKER TIME—  
a time when the famous Whitaker Dyes play their part in producing a host of gay coloured frocks and striking headgear. It is a time when every Chemist should be unusually careful to keep a good representative stock of Auroral Cold Water Dyes and Luton Straw Hat Dyes.

Look through your stocks to-night and order a good supply of these profitable lines, and let your customers know you have them in stock.

### AURORAL COLD WATER DYES

Just the thing for Dance Frocks and Dainty Lingerie.

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial.

A certain seller.

### 'LUTON'

#### STRAW HAT DYES

highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

The outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all

### 'LUTON'

#### HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES.

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

### VELT

#### THE NEW CLEANER

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

**WHITAKER & CO.,** *Dye Specialists for Chemists,* **KENDAL**

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

(Established 1878.)

Telephone 214.

London Office and Showrooms: **16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1**



# Maw's



# Page

## *The Spirit of the House of Maw*

The needs of the retail pharmacist—your needs—have shaped the policy which is reflected in every product of the House of Maw, the policy of which the classic figure of the Discobolus, emblem of clean-cut energy and efficiency, is the symbol.

This policy is of the very fibre of pharmacy, that is why the quality, the presentation and the price of Maw's goods fit the requirements of the retail pharmacist and his customer as a hand fits a glove.

Consider for a moment some of our leading lines, Meritor Brushes, Maw's Surgical Dressings, Parex Toilet Preparations, Parex Hot Water Bottles, and a host of others. Are they not in a class by themselves? Have they not obviously been produced in an atmosphere steeped in the finest traditions of pharmacy and vibrating with energy and enthusiasm? Is not each of them worthy of a place in your pharmacy?

Remember also that they are your lines. They are sold only to Pharmacists and every sale yields a profit worthy of your efforts.

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.



Your own name  
printed on label.



**"A Tower of Strength"**

**"EDME"**

**EXTRACT OF MALT  
WITH  
COD LIVER OIL**

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable. Best that science and money can produce.

**Guaranteed absolutely pure  
and free from preservatives.**

*Write for full particulars and prices.*

**EDME LTD.**

**Broad Street House, London, E.C.2.**

Telephone:  
London Wall 5929.

Telegrams:  
"Edme, Ave, London."



**UP, UP, UP, go the SALES of  
NEW ZEALAND  
'Imperial Bee' Honey**

**STOCK**, and get your share of profits in this  
**EMPIRE PRODUCT**. It is a thick,  
creamy, irresistible **HONEY**, rich in vitamins  
because it is uncooked.

**GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.**

**CASES per doz. carriage paid.**

48/1's Glass Screw-Top Jars at 14/0- 48/1's Monopots at 12/6  
48/1's " " " 8/6 48/1's " " 7/3

*If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to*

**A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E.1**

BCM/APST

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

*For Direct Terms apply to—*

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**

## "BORONIA"

*(The New Perfume from the Australian forests.)*

**WE** have pleasure in announcing that we have this perfume in course of preparation and a popular size will be ready early in the New Year. It has already proved a great success on the Continent, and with its original note, combined with attractive presentation and suitable public advertising, we anticipate a large demand. Early enquiries will be appreciated.

**E. N. BROMAGE & CO.**

*Manufacturing Perfumers & Importers,*

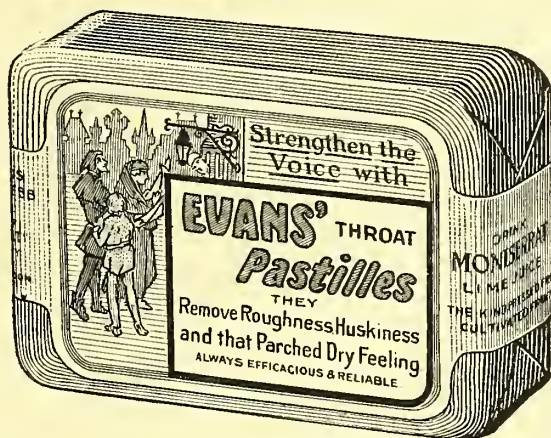
**73 SELHURST ROAD - LONDON, S.E.25**



# EVANS'

THROAT

## Pastilles



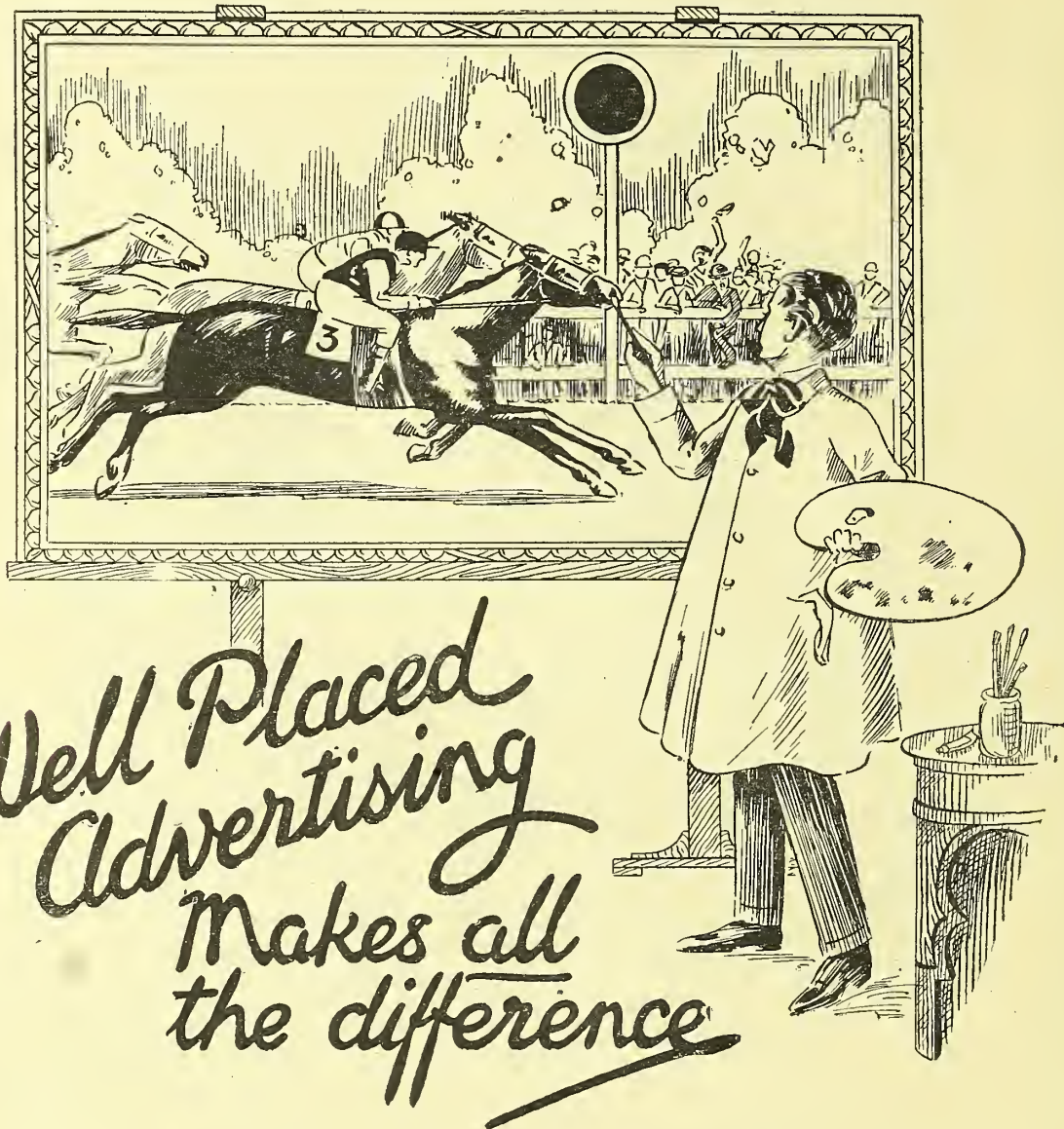
Our 1927 Press advertising commences this week and has been greatly increased. As this covers the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, stocks will need to be adequate everywhere.

Popular price in this country  
and Northern Ireland now

1/-

*Evans*

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.  
LIVERPOOL & LONDON



*Well Placed  
Advertising  
Makes all  
the difference*

GOOD PRINTING  
IS MONEY WELL SPENT

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS  
LIMITED,

The Chemists' Printers,  
Kirkstall Road, LEEDS



# 1926

AYRTON SAUNDERS & Co. LTD.  
tender thanks and appreciation  
for all the friendly support  
extended to them by customers  
during the year : for the cordial  
co-operation of the whole of the  
staff, and for the fellow-feeling  
demonstrated continuously by all  
co - workers in Pharmaceutical  
:: :: circles :: ::



"And so, united, on to '27  
To share its good."  
A.E.L.



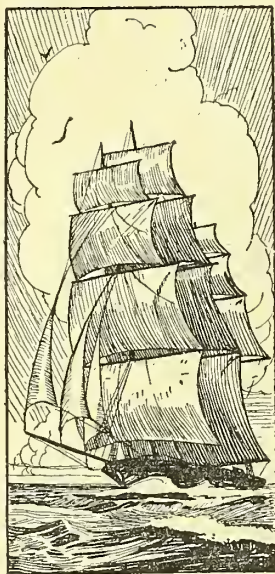
# 1927

BIGGER YET

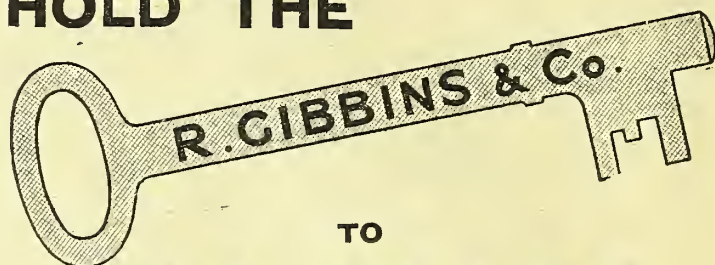
34 Hanover Street

LIVERPOOL

# WINTER RETURNS



HOLD THE



TO

**BIG SALES  
AND  
BIG PROFITS**

STAMPED OR UNSTAMPED.

**ASPIRIN,  
CASCARA, ETC.**  
AND ALL TABLETS  
IN BULK.

*Guaranteed Ext. Cascara.*

Ol. Pini. Pumillios  
Ol. Menth. Pip.  
Ol. Eucalyptus  
Acid Benzoic

Camphor  
Menthol  
Cubebs  
Ext. Glycyrrh.  
Etc., Etc.

OUR WELL - KNOWN  
**PINE COUGH TABLETS**  
ARE AN IDEAL LINE  
FOR THE SEASON.

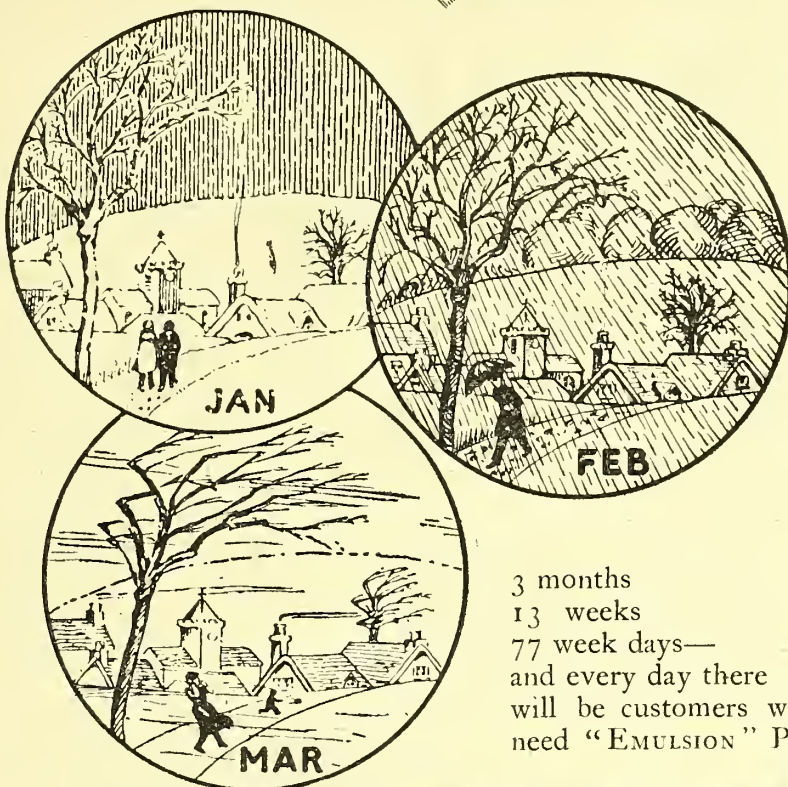
*Selling Tons.*

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

**R. GIBBINS & CO.** WHOLESALE TABLET  
MAKERS  
(Pharmaceutical Specialists),

1 BIRKBECK ROAD, KINGSLAND, LONDON, E.8





3 months  
13 weeks  
77 week days—  
and every day there  
will be customers who  
need "EMULSION" PASTILLES

## *The* **THREE BEST MONTHS** *for* **EMULSION PASTILLES**

**T**HREE months of snow, rain and wind, when the public vitality is at its lowest and the public throat needs most protection! Three busy months for the Chemist begin to-day.

Now is the time for a bold display of Emulsion Throat Pastilles.

Good Pastilles well displayed are irresistible during these wintry months. It pays the Chemist to make full use of the "quality" reputation of Emulsion Throat Pastilles and the various selling aids supplied with them. A striking window display is available in addition to panel show cards, outers and counter showstand for "Marble" Tins. Write for full particulars.

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/672.

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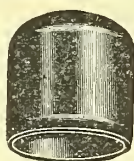


# THE FLAMINGO

OBLIQUE, REFILL,  
SHAVING-STICK.

British Made.

Patented.

*THE Refill Shaving-Stick.**The ONLY Obliquened Shaving-Stick***A SELF-SUFFICIENT  
TOILET NECESSITY.***The World's Best Value.***HANDSOME, CLEAN, OBLIQUE, UNIQUE.**A  
Q  
U  
I  
C  
K  
S  
E  
L  
L  
E  
R*Wholesome Throughout.***Chemically inert**, moulded,  
permanent Containers, in  
pleasing colours.Refills of best quality Shaving  
Soap, which lathers freely and  
**renders brushes unneces-  
sary—saving their cost.****Prevents Infection.***Enables variation of  
contact area.*Massages on application with  
circular motion. Gives best  
and most economical service.

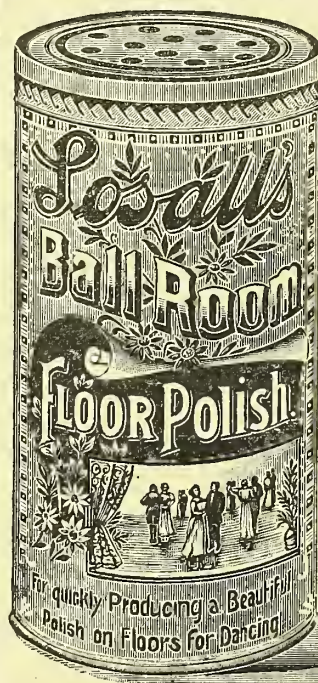
Thrust End.

PRICES:—

Complete & Sealed	2/6	20/-	UPON
Sealed Refills	9d.	6/-	ENQUIRY.
<i>Each Refill Saves from 3d. to 9d.</i>			

**STRIKING & ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS, etc.***Demonstrations being Given.***Exhibiting at BRITISH  
INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1927.  
(STAND No. A.42.)**On 11th December, 1926, we awarded Ten Guineas to the  
well-known North London Chemists, Cooper's, of 93 Totten-  
ham Lane, Hornsey, for having made, gratuitously and upon  
their own initiative,**A FLAMINGO WINDOW DISPLAY.***We always recognise such Services.***FLAMINGOES, LTD.  
FLAMINGO HOUSE,  
CHAPEL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2  
MOORGATE,**Telephones:  
Clerkenwell 7661 (3 lines).Inland Telegrams:  
"Flamingoes, Barb, London."  
Cables: "Flamingoes, London."**OUR  
January Price List**

OF

**ESSENTIAL OILS****NATURAL-****FLOWER OILS .****SYNTHETIC and  
AROMATIC CHEMICALS**is now ready,  
and will be found useful for  
Stocktaking purposes.**A COPY WILL BE GLADLY SENT  
ON REQUEST.****CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals) LD.,  
9 & 10 ST. MARY AT HILL,  
LONDON, E.C.3.**Telephones:  
Royal 1866/9  
(4 lines).Tele. Address:  
Acidolan,  
Bilgate, London.**First  
Favourite  
with  
Dancers.****HANDSOME 3-COLOURED ENAMELLED TIN.  
P.A.T.A.—1/6 .. 12/- per doz.; 3/6 .. 28/- per doz.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by  
LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER Ltd., HULL.**



# How's Hinds?

Repeat orders from all parts of the country tell us of the amazing success of Hinds advertising.

Everywhere women are choosing this new way to a beautiful skin. And, naturally, they are buying Hinds *where they know it is sold*.

Does your window or counter tell them plainly, attractively, that you have this wonder toilet cream?

Hinds display helps bring the profits home to roost! They are free with your order.

## PRICES:

1 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. ...	8/-	per dozen, P.A.T.A. 1/-
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ...	24/-	per dozen, P.A.T.A. 3/-

The 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. size is subject to 5% discount on all orders of 3 dozen and over.

All orders delivered in London carriage paid.  
Provinces: Carriage paid on orders of £3 and over.



## A · S · HINDS · LIMITED

(Successor)

KINGSTON ROAD · S.W. 20

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The Genuine Antiseptic TOILET SOAP

Invaluable to the Medical and Nursing Professions.

FOR ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PRICKLY  
HEAT, and MOST SKIN TROUBLES.

Sample tablet sent gratis on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD. The Soap Specialists,  
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Also makers of "Aseps" Shaving Soap.  
Obtainable through all Chemists.

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VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT  
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Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
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4-ounce Rounds. Assorted perfumes  
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Price **30/-** Carriage paid on one gross or over.  
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**T**HIS well-established line is made with an absolutely pure and supercreamed base, blended with Ichthyol—the best and safest skin antiseptic and healer known.

You can recommend and sell this soap with the confidence that it will meet the requirements of your customers, bring repeat orders and increased business.

Sold in two sizes, retailing at 6d. and 1/-, and showing good Trade Profits.

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*Write to us for particulars of Special Bonus Offer.*



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# MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

# STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

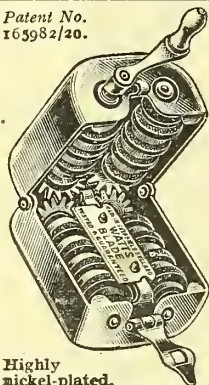
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Highly  
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A REMARKABLE  
BRITISH INVENTION.

## THE "SPIRO" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER.

Every user of the "Watts" Safety Razor  
Blades is a potential purchaser.

—STRONG AND SIMPLE.—  
No troublesome fixing. Drop blade on  
two pegs, close box, turn handle and get  
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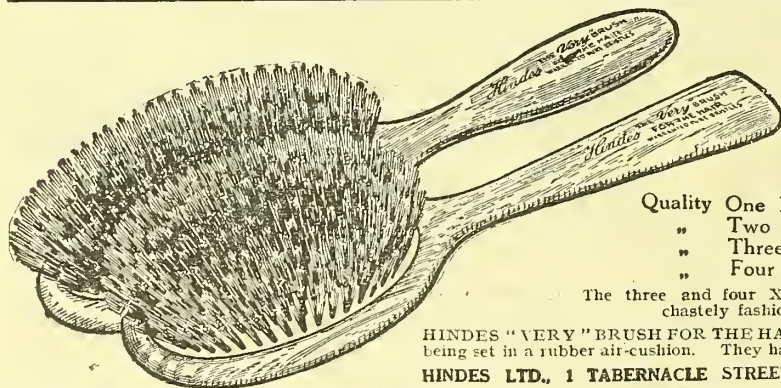
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Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.  
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Quality	One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/3%
"	Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
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The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood  
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts  
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.

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# The World's Best Hairbrush

## means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing **plus absolute cleanliness.**

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white.** Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

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Prov.  
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28928/24

# RIGBY'S Klenly HAIR BRUSH

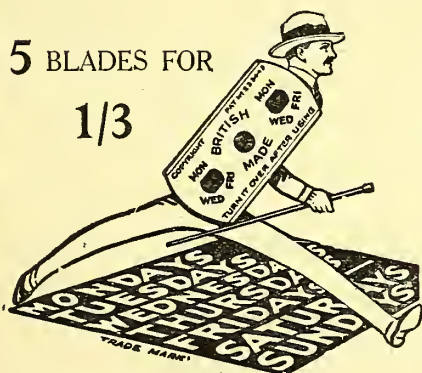
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Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.

# The Demand for Myatt Daymarked Blades is Insistent

5 BLADES FOR

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MADE IN  
ENGLAND

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W. J. MYATT & Co., Ltd.  
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More and more Chemists are selling the All-British Myatt Blade—the only Safety Razor Blade in the world with the unique daymarked feature.

Myatt Blades are advertised in national and local papers; turnover is rapid and the percentage of profit is  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ . Order direct from your wholesaler. Display material supplied on request.

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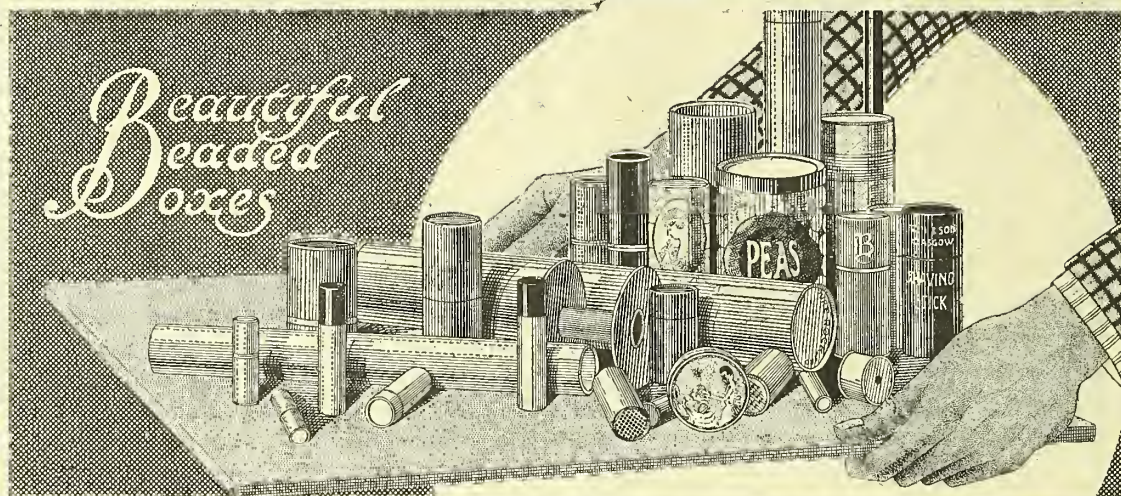
Patent Daymarked Safety Razor

# BLADES

(For Gillette Type Razors only)



*Beautiful  
Beaded  
Boxes*



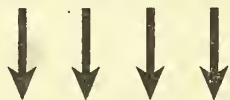
**WE** specialise in the manufacture of small round boxes.

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This box is made with specially beaded ends and it is impossible for the ends to fall out. Send postcard to-day for Samples and Prices.

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## Bottle Cleaning Machinery



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STEPNEY - - HULL

SAVE  
TIME  
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TROUBLE  
BY USING  
OUR  
METHODS

CATALOGUE  
SENT ON  
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*This gives a thorough mix-up*

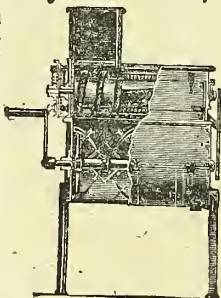
A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

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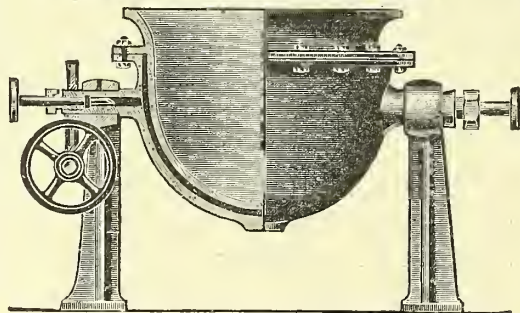
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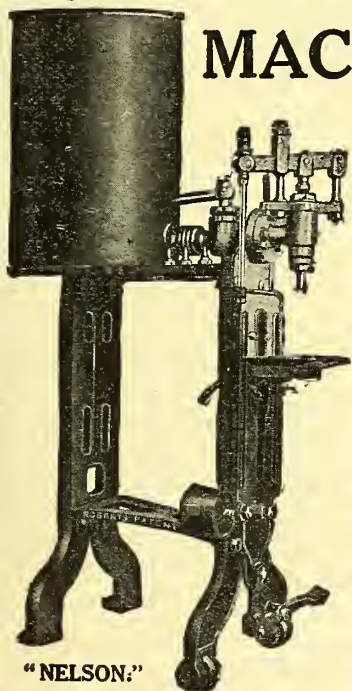
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*Write to-day.*

Plain, gold-lacquered and stock design tins for ointments, pastes, health salts, etc.  
Delivered from Stock.

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(HULL) LTD  
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"NELSON."

Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

**CLEANLINESS  
SIMPLICITY**  
and Rapidity in  
Bottle Filling.

*Write for new  
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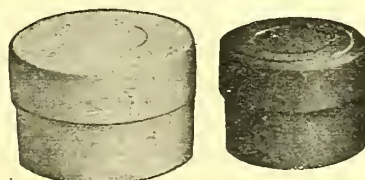
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Our latest patent  
"Alpha," price £12,  
will fill 10 gross bottles  
per hour.

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*have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—  
Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.*



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And at London, Birmingham, Leith, Perth & Glasgow

*Kindly mention this Journal when making enquiries.*



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APPROVED DISINFECTANTS . FORMALIN SUPER-GRADE LYSOL  
CARBOLIC POWDER SEED DRESSINGS CLOUDY AMMONIA  
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IS THE BEST OF ALL SALESMEN.

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*are the best of all lighting systems.*

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GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS  
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WILL GLADLY BE AFFORDED YOU  
TO TEST THE SPLENDID VALUE OF

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## CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

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Send us your enquiry and FREE SAMPLES with full  
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QUALITY, SIZE AND PRICE ARE EXCEPTIONAL.

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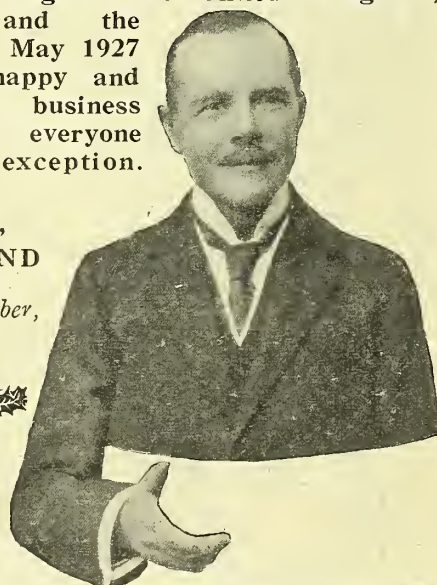
## Greetings

THOMAS  
HARLEY,

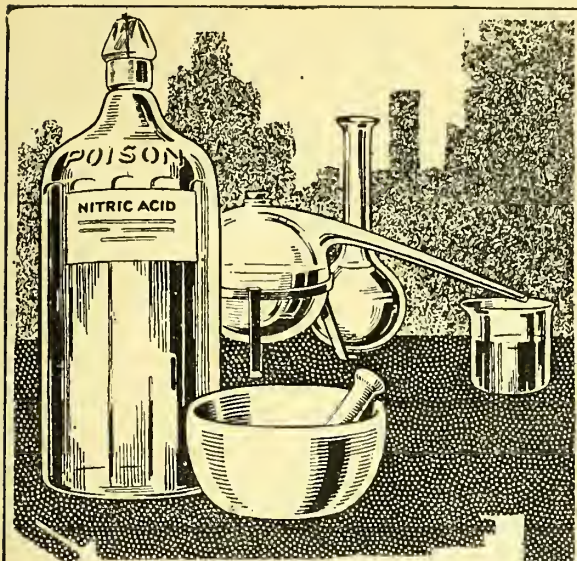
Proprietor of RODINE—The Piper o'Perth  
—sends heartiest greetings to all his Chemist  
friends throughout the United Kingdom,  
Ireland and the  
Colonies. May 1927  
prove a happy and  
successful business  
year to everyone  
without exception.

PERTH,  
SCOTLAND

25th December,  
1926







Use Philips Lamps  
— and See



**PHILIPS**  
ELECTRIC LAMPS

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## OBLIQUENED, REFILL, LIP-STICK.

*The ONLY Refill Lip-stick.*

BRITISH MADE. THE WORLD'S BEST VALUE. PATENTED.

*Wholesome Throughout.*

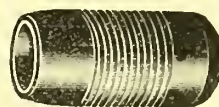
ABOLISHES DRY or CHAPPED LIPS.

DAINTY,  
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OBLIQUE,  
UNIQUE.

A QUICK  
SELLER.

ENABLES  
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CONTACT  
AREA.

SELF-MOULDING.  
Permanent container with  
Refill. Gives best and  
most economical service.



*The  
ONLY  
Obliquened  
Lip-stick.*

Rotary Propelling End. A Coloured Refill Carton.

Colour of Propelling End identifies Salve.

*Composition containers in pleasing colours.*

Very best quality, smooth, pleasantly flavoured and discreetly perfumed Salve, for reviving the softness of the lips, available in four shades:—"Cerisine," dark; "Carminine," light; "Orangine," transferring Rose (UNIQUE); and "Ivorine," white, for motorists, etc.

**SERVES EVERYBODY.**

PRICES (P.A.T.A.):— Home Sale Home Retailers, HomeWhls. each. per doz. & Exporters.

Complete & Sealed :	2/6	20/-	UPON
Single, Sealed & Carton	9d. & 6d.	6/- & 4/-	ENQUIRY.
Sealed Refills in Carton	3/3 & 2/3	26/- & 18/9	

EACH REFILL SAVES FROM 6d. TO 5'-.  
STRIKING & ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS, etc.

*Demonstrations Being Given.*

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INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1927.  
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LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,  
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LEMON SQUASH - - in 26 oz. Bottles.  
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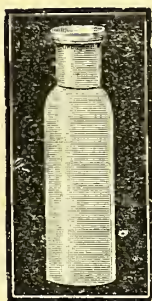
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Prosperity in  
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NEW LAID EGGS 2/6 DOZ

PURE SILK HOSE 10/6 Pair

GREAT REDUCTIONS

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10

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CHEDDAR CHEESE

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ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS

"THE ECONASIGN"

WILL PRINT YOUR OWN SHOWCARDS, PRICE TICKETS, LABELS, ETC., AT INFINITESIMAL COST  
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NO. 1 OUTFIT - - - - - 25/- " "

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## A STRAIGHT 6d., 9d. & 1/- LINE

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The sale increases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

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Established 125 years, in the Reign of King George III.  
6d. size 4/3 per doz., 9d. size 6/- per doz.  
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Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33% on the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

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CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4s. 0d. and upwards.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

22 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

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**CHEMISTS!** Stock this SUCCESSFUL  
RAT, MOUSE & BEETLE  
POISON, and SATISFY YOUR CUSTOMERS.

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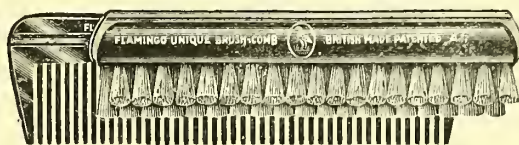
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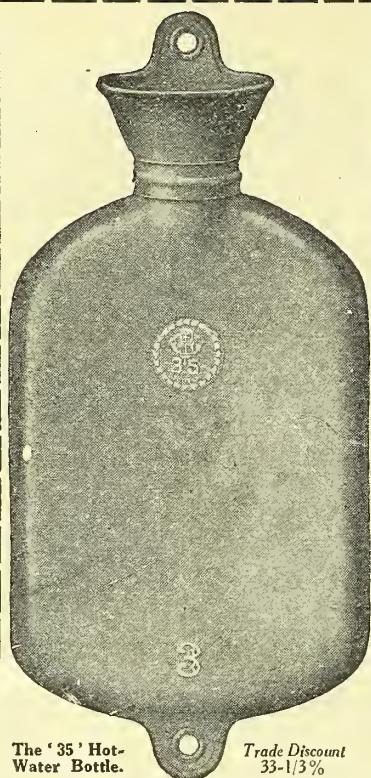
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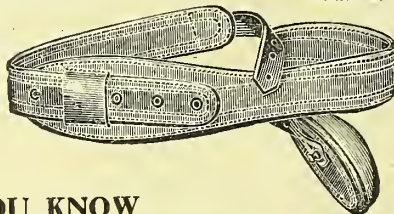
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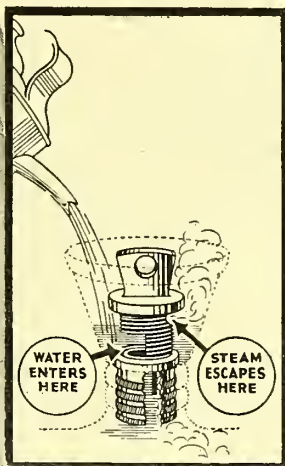
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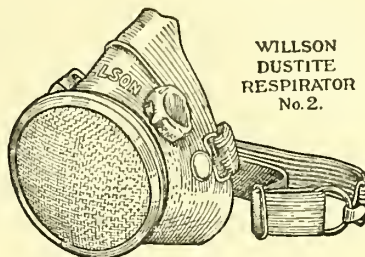


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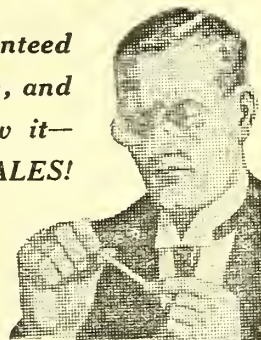
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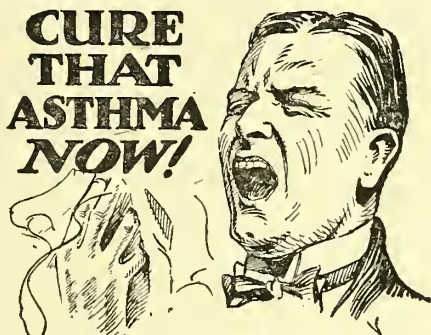
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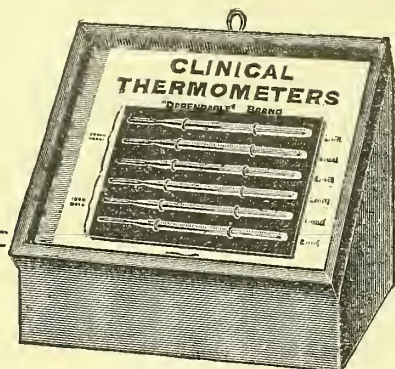
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## Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Extermination of Insects.**—A process for the extermination of insects, especially flies and fly larvæ, consisting in exposing them to the vapour of monochloronaphthalene, or monobromonaphthalene. (Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., A. M. Cohen, and H. Maxwell-Lefroy. 261,055.)

**Barbituric Acid Compounds.**—A process for the manufacture of C.C-disubstituted barbituric acids and 4-dimethylamino-1-phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-pyrazolone, consisting in heating the components together in molecular proportions in an organic solvent. (Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (vorm. E. Schering). 245,107.)

**Receptacle for Medicaments.**—A receptacle so constructed that the contents are always ready for instant use without necessitating the removal of a stopper, and closing automatically, consisting of a hollow casing movable relatively to its base and provided with a valve controlling an outlet. (J. A. Joyce. 261,825.)

## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### P.A.T.A. Council Election

The results of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association Council election, held on December 21, 1926, are as follows:—

**Manufacturers' Section.**—Elected:—John Bond (London), Ltd. (150); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (178); J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd. (182); John Steedman & Co. (143).

**Wholesale Section.**—With the consent of Messrs. Newbery and Messrs. McMullan, who tied, the allocation of the seat was decided by the drawing of lots by the President, in the presence of the scrutineers, the seat falling to McMullan & Co., Ltd. The successful candidates are:—McMullan & Co., Ltd. (26); Max. Roberts & Co., Ltd. (43); Raines & Co. 42; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd. (28).

**Retail Section.**—No contest. The retiring members, Mr. N. N. Armitage, Leeds; Dr. A. J. Barnes, Dublin; and Mr. J. Milner, Greenwich, were nominated, together with Mr. J. E. French, Sittingbourne. These four candidates are therefore elected.

### Preservatives Prohibition

The Federation of Grocers' Associations has issued a circular to its members regarding the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, which come into force on January 1 (*C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 259). Dealing with the question of warranties the circular points out that no clause was included in the regulations providing for the warranty defence. If proceedings are taken, therefore, against a retailer under the regulations, he will not be able to plead a warranty, even if he has one, as a legal defence. The Minister of Health has, however, indicated in a circular to local authorities that proceedings relating to an article which infringes the regulations may be taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, instead of under the regulations. If this is done a warranty defence may be raised and the necessary written notice with copy of the warranty must at once be sent both to the prosecutor and to the wholesale firm giving the warranty. It is therefore necessary that retailers should safeguard themselves by obtaining warranties from their suppliers with all goods to which the regulations refer and which may contain a preservative or colouring matter. The penalty provided by the Public Health Acts for infringement of these regulations can only be imposed if the Court is satisfied that the defendant wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out the regulations.

The following course is recommended by the Federation:—

(1) Every order for any goods mentioned in the list should be sent to the supplier in writing (whether given to a traveller or not) and a copy of the order should be kept by the retailer.

(2) All orders should contain the following clause, which should be printed so as to form part of the order above the signature of the person giving it:—

This order is given on the express condition that the goods are guaranteed to be of the nature, substance, and quality described and to comply with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and with all other statutory requirements or regulations relating to the sale of food.

(3) Delivery should be refused unless the invoice relating to the goods bears the required form of warranty and correctly and clearly describes the goods sold.

(4) The following terms of warranty are recommended and should be insisted upon wherever possible, but slight variations in wording will not vitiate the warranty:—

The goods included in this invoice are guaranteed to be of the nature, substance, and quality therein described and to comply with the Food and Drugs Act and all other statutory requirements or regulations relating to the sale of food.

### A Council Discusses Chemists

At a recent meeting of the Wealdstone District Council a report from the deputy medical officer of health drew attention to three cases of diphtheria (one of which proved fatal), and stated that all three had been treated



by chemists before being taken to a medical man. The writer suggested that the Ministry of Health should be asked to initiate further legislation to prevent such a state of things. During the discussion which followed, Councillor Phippard said he was confident that no chemist in his right senses would do such a thing if he recognised that the complaint was scarlet fever or diphtheria. The chemists mostly were experienced men. They would recognise the disease if it were far gone, and he guaranteed that a chemist would notify the medical officer of health. Hundreds of people went to chemists and said, "Give me something, I have got a cold and sore throat." The charge was too general. Eventually Mr. Phippard's resolution that the matter be referred back to the committee for further report was carried.

### Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named :—

Gravesend Education Committee.—Mr. A. A. Gillitt, Ph.C., drugs, etc.

Reading Guardians.—Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., drugs.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., dressings.

### Birmingham

The volume of trade this Christmas, although fairly good, was not so great as was expected.

Mr. F. E. Moore was presented with a silver salver, a tea service and £150 on his retirement from the University staff (*C. & D.*, December 4, p. 818).

Among recent subscribers to the fund for the relief of the sick poor are: Mr. and Mrs. G. Cadbury, £25; Mr. Paul Cadbury, £20; and Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., £20.

### Liverpool

Chemists are hoping for a better year, the closing year having been one of the worst experienced for a lengthy period. During Christmas week there was a marked increase in business, and the majority of chemists had a satisfactory time.

At Liverpool Police Court, on December 24, John Holton (20), stated to be the son of a medical specialist, was remanded on bail on a charge of embezzling sums of money belonging to Alfred P. Holt, of the Estosa Perfumery Co., for whom he was canvasser. He pleaded "Guilty."

### Manchester

The death rate has fallen from 16.1 to 13.2 per thousand.

Mr. A. Wilson, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy in Imperial Buildings, Oxford Road.

The city chemists' Christmas windows were very attractively laid out, and good business seems to have resulted. Owing to the shortage of money resulting from the coal strike, however, many of the suburban chemists have found the patronage of their customers considerably curtailed.

### Sheffield

Orders for drugs and sundries are being solicited from house to house on the Manor Estate.

Chemists in one of the suburbs hold a monthly meeting for settling differences which may have arisen in regard to business matters; and the plan works well.

After several committee meetings an agreement has been reached concerning the completion of Insurance prescriptions. When the altered method is officially sanctioned, chemists will be notified.

A meeting of panel chemists will be held at the Church House, on January 10, at 8.30 p.m., to consider any matter connected with Health Insurance work, and the policy to be adopted when approaching the Ministry of Health. The contract for dispensing expires in April.

### Miscellaneous

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING) ACT, 1920.—The Home Secretary has directed the suspension on Friday, December 31, 1926, of the General Early Closing Order fixing evening

closing hours for shops, which is in force under the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920. This suspension does not relieve occupiers of shops and others from compliance with any obligation imposed by the Shops Act, 1912, or any Order made under that Act, or any requirement in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

IN THE COURTS.—At East Ham Police Court, on December 22, H. S. Loo, ship's greaser, was fined £5 for being in unlawful possession of 14 oz. of raw opium.—At Guildhall Police Court, London, on December 23, Douglas J. Montague (31), South Lambeth Road, S.E., described as a chemist, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for having obtained by false pretences the sum of £6 from a publican. It was stated that the method adopted by the accused was to profess to sell cheap wine, and on receiving cash at a given address to supply lemonade in its place.—At West Hartlepool, recently, Thomas Firby, dealer, was fined 5s., with 10s. 6d. costs, for having sold sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite.

## Irish News

### Brevities

Sir Thomas Robinson, Ph.C., presided at the annual meeting of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, held in the Central Hotel, Dublin, on December 13, and was re-elected President.

### Belfast

Belfast pharmacies were closed on December 25 and 27 except for urgent medicines.

At the Belfast Custody Court, recently, Alfred W. May, or Mayes, was charged with having obtained morphine without being duly authorised. Billheads with the name of "Dr. Calwell" on them, for which the prisoner could not account, were found in his room. The accused was remanded in custody.

At the annual meeting of the North Irish Philatelic Society, on December 16, the Greer cup was awarded for the third year in succession to Mr. John Adams, Ph.C., Ballyhackamore, Belfast, for his collection of Gambia stamps. Mr. Adams, who has one of the finest collections in Ireland, has been appointed to the Committee of the Society.

Two serious accident cases were dealt with last week in the course of twenty-four hours in the pharmacy of W. J. Busby & Co., Duncairn Gardens. In one case a thirteen-year-old boy, leaving school, was knocked down and killed by a lorry. He was taken to Busby's pharmacy, whence he was removed to hospital. In another case a man, who fell from his cart after collision with a motor, and received head injuries, was also treated. In a York Street Pharmacy, Mr. H. Blackburn, cashier of the Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee), died suddenly while on his way to the station.

### Londonderry

Londonderry Corporation, on December 21, approved of a memorial forwarded on behalf of local chemists for an early closing order. The town clerk mentioned that only two chemists in the city had not signed the memorial.

In connection with the selection of cases for treatment with cod-liver oil, the Londonderry Education Committee resolved at a meeting on December 22 that children supplied with free books and children where the net income per head does not exceed 8s. per week, comprising a total of 1,150 cases, be selected for medical examination, treatment only to be given to children who, in the opinion of the medical examiner, require it.

DENTIFRICES FOR SPAIN.—The decision of the Spanish Directorate-General of Health that dentifrices are to be treated as antiseptic preparations (*C. & D.*, November 6, 1926, p. 686), has now been confirmed by a Royal Order. Consequently, all preparations for the care of the teeth must be registered with the Directorate-General of Health prior to their admission into Spain.



## Scottish News

### Chemists' Friendly Society

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Chemists' Friendly Society will be held at 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on January 27, at 8 p.m. The annual report and cash statement, as at July 4, 1926, mentions that about 400 members have been admitted during the year. The payments of sickness and other benefit show an increase of about £350 over that of the previous year. This is partly due to the higher rates of benefit paid since July 6, 1925. The dental, optical and other non-cash benefits paid for by the Society also show an increase (£150). The Society's invested capital stands at £24,624 15s. The retiring directors, Messrs. T. Guthrie, G. McKay, J. Lennox and W. Barbour, are eligible for re-election. A fifth director will be elected in succession to the late Mr. S. Kitchin. The cash account shows that advances amounting to £1,817 have been received from the Ministry and Board of Health; sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits granted total £1,184, and optical and dental benefits £350.

### Brevities

Many chemists are busy stocktaking.

Mr. W. Chapman, chemist and druggist, Shotts, has been elected to the committee of the local merchants' association.

Mr. A. B. Arnott, chemist and druggist, Cowdenbeath, has passed the Fellowship examination of the British Optical Association.

Mr. W. S. Culbert, chemist and druggist, Airdrie, has been appointed to the management committee of the local merchants' association.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harley, Perth, who are touring in South Africa, described their impressions of Johannesburg in a recent issue of the "Rand Daily Mail."

Notwithstanding the depression in industry, there was some heavy buying throughout Scotland for Christmas, and, generally speaking, chemists received a considerable share of the business.

### Aberdeen

At a meeting of the governors of Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen, on December 24, the proposal of the Buildings and Finance Committee to proceed with part of the Technical College building scheme at an estimated cost of £37,200 was approved. The chemistry and pharmacy department is included in the scheme. The Chemistry and Pharmacy Committee reported on the accommodation for the classes displaced through the destruction by fire of part of the last block of the temporary buildings; and the recognition of the College by the Pharmaceutical Society and the University of London. Dr. J. F. Tocher, Ph.C., convener, said that the students would all be housed again, and the best thanks of the governors were due to the University Court, College of Agriculture, and the Secondary School for the ready facilities provided on account of the fire.

### Edinburgh

Mr. A. P. Hamilton, son of Mr. J. D. Hamilton (of J. M. Bannerman & Co., formerly of John Mackay & Co., Ltd.), has passed the final examination for the M.R.C.V.S. diploma.

Under the auspices of Edinburgh University, Professor W. Wright Smith, of the Royal Botanic Garden, gave, on December 27, the first of a series of Christmas lectures for children. The juvenile audience was entertained for over an hour with descriptions of insect-eating plants.

### Glasgow

Mr. D. McNicol, chemist and druggist, has acquired from J. Smith & Son, chemists, the business at 1191 Dumbarton Road, Whiteinch, of which he was formerly the proprietor.

An attractive booklet setting out the possibilities of the locality as a shopping centre has been published by the traders in Buchanan Street. Among the Notes on the old-established businesses is a brief history of Frazer & Green, Ltd., chemists.

## French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

M. BERGONIER, an ex-professor of the School of Medicine of French West Africa, is the latest pharmaceutical recipient of the cross of the Legion of Honour.

**STATE AID FOR LABORATORIES.**—During the recent Budget discussion in the Chamber of Deputies M. Herriot agreed to add an extra 1,000,000 francs to the 3,800,000 francs already allotted to laboratories, making a total for 1927 of nearly 5,000,000 francs.

**MONUMENT TO PARMENTIER.**—A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for re-erecting a statue to Parmentier in his native town, Montdidier, where the original monument was destroyed in 1918 by the Germans. The chairman of the committee is M. Pancier, director of the Amiens School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

**THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN** illustrates the comparative paucity of representation of the profession in the House of Commons. A pharmaceutical group of French senators and deputies has existed for many years, and although it is, of course, quite outvoted by the numerous medical men in Parliament, it at least does useful work in putting the pharmacists' point of view before the Chamber when the interests of pharmacy are at stake.

**CONTROL OF SPECIALITIES.**—Referring to the July decree legalising properly labelled specialities, a Parisian lawyer points out that it is improbable that pharmacy inspectors will continue to ignore the existence of proprietaries as they have hitherto been content to do. They now can, and doubtless will, seize samples of these as well as of other goods, and should the contents be found not to conform with the label, the somewhat severe provisions of the Anti-Adulteration Act of 1905 can be applied. He notes that offenders against this act are specifically excluded from the benefits of the First Offenders Act.

**EXPLOSION IN CHEMICAL WORKS.**—A disastrous explosion occurred at the chlorine works at Saint-Auban, a little place in the Alps near Sisteron and Digne. The works employed 1,100 men. The chlorine is produced by electrolysis and stored in huge iron tanks some 18 ft. long. Four of these were in one outhouse. One split longitudinally, and the gaseous pressure exploded a second. The two reports were heard over twelve miles away. There was no wind to blow the cloud of gas away, and the difficulty of rescue work was extreme. Twenty-three corpses were found, but many other workmen have been badly "gassed," and some may possibly swell the list of victims.

**HOMŒOPATHIC DOSES.**—M. d'Arsonval recently presented to the Academy of Sciences a note on M. Marage's researches on the action of homœopathic doses. The author said that micro-organisms reacted to infinitesimal doses of medicaments. Experiments on the human subject were difficult to carry out, but he considered that certain patients under special conditions were affected by medicaments in dilutions of more than one-thirtieth. It seems probable that in such doses the medicament can hardly exist in the form of a known chemical body; what this form is remains to be investigated.

**IN CONNECTION WITH THE TURNOVER TAX**, the point has been raised whether a wholesale house, acting as an intermediary between the manufacturer of proprietaries and the retail pharmacist, should be assessed on the basis of the total retail value, or of the trade discount allowed by the manufacturer. The excise holds the former thesis, and accordingly sued a Lille wholesale firm. The Council of the Prefecture of the Department, however, gave a decision in favour of the manufacturer: "the firm being subject to fluctuations in price of goods even when these are in its warehouse, and having the right to credit for unsold goods; further, it can only sell to persons indicated by the manufacturers and at certain fixed prices." Since contrary decisions have been obtained by the excise elsewhere in France, and the sum in dispute is about 3,000,000 francs, it is highly probable that the authorities will not accept the judgment given as definite.



## Legal Reports

**Disinfectant Insufficiently Labelled.**—At Birkenhead, on December 20, Arnold F. Clarke, New Chester Road, New Ferry, was summoned for having sold by retail a carbolic disinfectant, containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenol, in a bottle not distinctly labelled with defendant's name and address. An agent for the Pharmaceutical Society stated that she purchased a bottle of Jeyes' Fluid from the defendant's shop. A police witness said he took the bottle to Mr. Clarke's shop and told the defendant that it did not bear the name and address of the seller. Clarke replied: "I always thought No. 2 was exempt from the Schedule. I do not know how it is I sold it without my name and address on." The defendant denied the offence, and said the label must have come off in transit. A fine of 5s., with 10s. costs, was imposed.

**Rent Claim.**—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on December 27, a claim was made by Mr. A. Woollard and Mrs. Christine Woollard, Hamilton Road, Ealing, W., against Mr. C. Goldring, Middlesex Street, E., described as a pharmacist, for the sum of £37 10s. for three quarters' rent, and in addition mesne profits on premises situated at 194 Westbourne Grove, W., which were let to the defendant under an agreement at £50 a year. The defendant admitted that he had not paid the rent for three quarters, and that he was liable for £37 10s. in respect of that and £12 10s. in respect of mesne profits. He also agreed that the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the premises, which in fact he now had. Mr. Goldring, however, set up a counterclaim for £75, money paid to the plaintiff without consideration. The defendant, giving evidence, said that the previous occupant of the premises paid £75 a year rent, but when he took them over an arrangement was come to between him and Mr. Woollard that he should pay £75 for fittings, and that the rent should be £50 a year. He had already paid £110 for the fittings and fixtures in the shop, and he said that the £75 was really a premium which both he and the plaintiff thought illegal in law, and therefore was called, for their own purposes, payment for fixtures and fittings in the house. His contention now was that really the £75 was paid by him as a sort of guarantee for the rent, and that he was entitled to treat it as such. In that case it more than covered the sum owing to the plaintiff, and, in fact, he was entitled to the return of £25. Mr. Woollard, giving evidence, admitted that the £75 was in fact a premium, and also admitted that the receipt given for that sum stated that it was for fittings. He agreed that the receipt did not in any way represent the real transaction, because the fittings in respect of which it was supposed to be paid were not worth more than £1. The recorder, in giving judgment, refused to accept Mr. Woollard's statement that the £75 was paid as a premium. He said he believed it was a dishonest bargain between the parties entered into with an eye on the quinquennial assessment which was to be made shortly after the date of the agreement. "It is not the kind of thing I am going to lend myself to," said his lordship, who ultimately held that it was paid on account of rent. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for £50 and possession, and for the defendant on the counterclaim for £75, giving neither party any costs.

**Ambiguous Nomenclature.**—At Old Street Police Court, London, on December 29, Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd., were summoned by the Poplar Borough Council for selling, at 265 Roman Road, E., liniment of turpentine and acetic acid which was deficient in glacial acetic acid to the extent of 15.4 per cent., almost entirely deficient in liniment of camphor, and containing 36.7 per cent. of extraneous water. Mr. G. H. Young prosecuted; Sir Henry Maddocks and Mr. H. H. Maddocks appeared for the defence. An inspector stated in evidence that he asked for 6 oz. of liniment of turpentine and acetic acid together. He paid 1s., was allowed 2d. for his bottle, and paid 1d. for the cork. Cross-examined by Sir Henry Maddocks, witness said he noticed the words "Turpentine liniment and acetic acid." He disputed that he asked for turpentine liniment. The Magistrate: Are you suggesting there is a difference between turpentine liniment and liniment of turpentine?—Sir Henry: Yes. Re-examined, the

inspector said he asked for a compound of liniment of turpentine and acetic acid, and believed that he was getting it. Sir Henry Maddocks said there was a liniment of turpentine by itself. That was a compound that was very largely sold, and latterly acetic acid had been added to the compound to produce a slightly greater irritant. That was called turpentine liniment. Mr. John A. Bates, chemist and druggist, branch manager to the defendants, said that the inspector asked for 6 oz. of turpentine liniment and acetic acid. Witness asked if he wanted 6 oz. of each, and he said "Six ounces together." Witness mixed 5 oz. of turpentine liniment and 1 oz. of acetic acid. It was quite a common mixture. He would not use glacial acetic acid unless it were definitely asked for. It was very powerful, and might cause sores. If he had supplied the British Pharmacopœia compound of liniment of turpentine and acetic acid the price would have been more. The magistrate said his difficulty was that he felt satisfied that the inspector asked for liniment of turpentine and acetic acid, meaning thereby the British Pharmacopœia preparation. He did not get that. He (the magistrate) agreed it was a mistake. Sir Henry Maddocks said that if his worship found there was a mistake, there was the argument that the inspector only paid for what he got. The Magistrate: I am satisfied as to that. Sir Henry said he was anxious to impress upon his worship that there was a mistake, and it was not to the prejudice of the customer. The magistrate said he thought it right to emphasise that he did not think there was any sort of moral blame attaching to the defendants in the case. The gentleman who sold the article seemed to be a very competent man and a fair witness. The case was entirely different to the sale of an article to the real prejudice of the customer. There was nothing of the kind in the case, and it was not even suggested. It was only a technical breach of the particular section. He thought it was extremely unfortunate that a compound like liniment of turpentine and acetic acid should not have a special name. He would not register a conviction: the summons would be dismissed on payment of £2 2s. costs.

## Coming Events

### Monday, January 3

*Society of Chemical Industry (London Section)*, Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, at 8 p.m. "Modern Developments in Treatment of Sewage," by J. H. Coste and Col. Butler.

### Tuesday, January 4

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, 21 Alhmarle Street, W.1, at 3 p.m. Juvenile Christmas Lectures, by Professor A. V. Hill (continued) on (4) "The Lungs and Blood: How the Muscles Get Air and Fuel"; Thursday, January 6, (5) "Nerves and Muscles Working Together"; Saturday, January 8, (6) "Speed, Strength and Endurance."

### Wednesday, January 5

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Junior Branch)*, University Women's Union, Lime Grove, Oxford Road, at 7 p.m. to 12 p.m. Carnival dance. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from members of the Committee and Miss P. M. Crippwell, 26 Aston Avenue, Fallowfield.

### Thursday, January 6

*National Association of Women Pharmacists*, Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. New Year dance. Tickets (7s. each) from Miss Dennis Hayes (secretary), 5 The Park, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch)*, Slater's Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W.1, at 6.30 p.m. New Year party. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. E. Gaze (secretary), or members of the Committee, before January 3.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (South-East Metropolitan Branch)*, Town Hall, Woolwich, at 7 p.m. Social and dance. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) for additional guests. One ticket free. Apply to Mr. Turner, 16 Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.6.

*PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (BOURNEMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON BRANCHES)*, South-Western Hotel, Southampton, on January 12, at 6.45 p.m. Dinner in honour of Mr. F. E. Bilson (President of the Society). Tickets (members 10s. each, student-associates 5s. each) from Mr. H. R. Hussey, 51 Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.

*MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*.—The annual whist drive and dance will be held at the Midland Hotel on January 12 at 7 p.m. Tickets (15s. each) from the secretary or any member of Council.



## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**JAMES CORCORAN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, etc. The directors are: J. H. Cox and J. Corcoran, 68 New Street, Dublin.

**DONALD MCKINNEL, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers, drysalters, herbalists, distillers, perfumers, etc. The directors are: D. F. McKinnell and N. F. Wadsworth. R.O.: 6 Wood Hill, Northampton.

**JAMES SIMMS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, confectioner etc., now carried on by G. H. Simms at 73 Bridge Street, Banbridge. The directors are: G. H. Simms, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Simms, and J. Simms. R.O.: 73 Bridge Street, Banbridge.

**INDUSTRIAL SOLVENTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and chemical products, manufacturers and refiners of and dealers in salts, acids, alkalis, alcohol, ether, fusel oil, carbon dioxide, methylated spirit, drugs, etc. Solicitors: Warwick & Gilbert, 14 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

**FLIK MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at 85 London Wall, E.C., as the "Flik Manufacturing Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of soap, soap powders, soap cleansers, and other similar products, etc. The directors are: L. L. Marks and W. H. Murray. R.O.: 85 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

**G. MACHIN & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, soaps, drugs, chemists' sundries, chemicals, mineral waters, wines, restorative goods and pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations, etc. The directors are: J. Vaughan, G. Machin, and W. Machin. R.O.: 32 Percy Street, London, W.1.

**JOHN BUTTERWORTH, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,250. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist formerly carried on by the late John Butterworth at 21 Walworth Road, S.E.17, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, dealers in toilet articles, perfumery, photographic materials, etc. The directors are: T. G. Butterworth, W. C. Butterworth, J. L. Butterworth, and C. H. M. Parker.

**BRITISH ELECTRIC POLISH COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,700. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers now carried on by B. R. Hudson, Margaretta M. Jones and J. Farrell, trading as the "British Electric Polish Co." at 155A Marlborough Road, Holloway, N., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of polishes, varnishes, enamels, paints, solutions, cements, cleaners, lubricants, etc. The directors are: J. Farrell, B. R. Hudson and Mrs. M. M. Jones. R.O.: 155A Marlborough Road, Holloway, London, N.19.

**CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £4,000. Objects: To acquire the secret process and formula for stripping paint without the use of blow lamps invented and discovered by O. P. Swift, to manufacture and sell the substance made thereby, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in chemical and other preparations, etc. The directors are: F. C. Dean, O. P. Swift, C. G. Taylor, and T. W. White. Solicitors: Watson, Son & Smith, Argus Chambers, Leeds Road, Bradford.

**CELLULOSE PRODUCTS (1926), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets of Cellulose Products, Ltd. (incorporated September 8, 1925, and now in liquidation), and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, analytical, consulting and pharmaceutical chemists, drug-

gists, distillers of essential and synthetic oils, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, toilet, industrial and other preparations, etc. Solicitors: Billingham, Wood & Pope, 7 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4.

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—At a meeting held in London on November 26 it was resolved that this company be wound up.

**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.**, announce that the usual quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on preference shares will be paid December 31.

**BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.**—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leven and Melville has been appointed a director, and has accepted the position of chairman.

**LEWIS & PEAT.**—Mr. Walter J. Duval and Mr. Mark Pooles have been appointed directors of Lewis & Peat, Ltd., produce brokers, 6 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

**KATHIJAX, LTD.**—The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on December 17 at the offices of the Board of Trade, London, W.C. Accounts had been presented showing liabilities £1,729, against assets valued at £128, and a deficiency of £1,877 with regard to shareholders. The company was registered as a private one in August 1925, with a nominal capital of £1,000. No accounts or balance sheets were prepared, but an account submitted with the statement of affairs showed that the trading was carried on at a net loss of £1,510. Mr. Griffiths, who had advanced over £1,000 for the business, has withdrawn all claims as a creditor. In June last the company's stocks, fixtures, goodwill, trade formulas and trade-marks were disposed of for a consideration of £275. Mr. Griffiths attributed the failure of the company to heavy expenses in advertising, which had so far proved unremunerative, and to his inability to advance further moneys on loan. A resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. H. S. Blouet as liquidator, with the assistance of a committee.

**BRITISH CYANIDES CO., LTD.**—As a result of the trading for the year ended April 30, 1926, the debit balance, which at April 1925 stood at £30,284, is increased to £101,083. This total includes a loss on sale of plant and a loss on the claim against the British Potash Company. The directors also prepared the accounts for the six months ended October 31, and these show a further deficit of £12,093. In addition to the above, there will be a loss of £87,523 upon an investment which appears in the balance-sheet at £98,362. The directors state that the impossibility of the company carrying on its old manufacture except at a loss has further resulted in the value of the plant, machinery, goodwill, patents, stocks, etc., being much below that stated in the balance-sheet, and they are satisfied that the loss under this head cannot be placed at less than £130,000. In order to proceed with the manufacture of the new resin and raise fresh capital, the directors have decided to reorganise the capital. It is proposed to reduce the issued capital from £393,414 to £262,139 8s. by writing off 10s. per preference share and 18s. per ordinary share. The preference dividend is to be increased from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., arrears down to December 31, 1926, are to be cancelled, and dividends for 1927 and 1928 to be non-cumulative. As from January 1, 1929, dividends to be cumulative. For convenience of conversion of preference shares into ordinary shares each reduced 10s. preference share will be subdivided into five 9s. preference shares. Further capital will be provided by offering for subscription to ordinary shareholders 672,838 ordinary shares of 2s. each, being at the rate of two new ordinary for every one ordinary now held. The Rock Investment Company, which is largely interested in the underwriting, has agreed to become financial adviser to the company for seven years, and will be granted an option for two years from May 1, 1927, to subscribe at par for 200,000 further 2s. ordinary shares, and will receive a fee of 2 per cent. on the distributed profits of the company during the term of its appointment, and will be entitled to appoint two directors on the Board.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

### Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 14, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (President) in the chair. The following members were also present: Dr. Michael Ryan (hon. treasurer), Dr. James A. Walsh, Messrs. Thomas J. Doyle, Joseph Gorry, W. Gannon, D. Warwick, Seumas Na Carra (J. J. R. Kerr), Patrick Brooke Kelly, George Brown, and John Smith.

#### RESIGNATIONS AND ADDITIONS

The REGISTRAR (Miss E. C. Grene) read letters of resignation from the Society from Mr. Andrew Wilson, Ph.C., Mountpottinger, Belfast; Mr. H. E. Young, Ph.C., The Strand, Derry; Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick, Ph.C., 95 The Mount, Belfast; and Mr. S. D. McKinley, Ph.C., Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh. Dr. Henry Hunt, Ph.C., Dublin, called and gave verbal notice of his resignation. Dr. J. E. O'Connor, Scariff, co. Clare, wrote applying for membership.

#### SIR JOHN W. MOORE'S REPORT

The REGISTRAR submitted a communication from the Ministry of Justice, transmitting a copy of the report of Sir John W. Moore in his capacity as visitor on the examinations held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland during the year 1925. The report was referred to the Law Committee.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:—

Lieutenant J. J. Anderson, Ph.C., from 16 Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin, to Army Medical Service; Mr. Joseph P. Butler, Ph.C., from Cahir Medical Hall, Church Street, Cahir, co. Tipperary, to care of Smith, Stanstreet & Co., Ltd., Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta; Mr. M. J. Callen, Ph.C., from c/o O'Sullivan's Medical Hall, 16 William Street, Limerick, to Medical Hall, Tubbercurry; Mr. M. V. Howe, Ph.C., from Bridge Street, Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, to Lisieux House, Omeath, co. Louth; Mr. D. J. O'Brien, Ph.C., from Knockpatrick House, Foynes, co. Limerick, to the Adelaide Pharmacy, 57 Harcourt Street, Dublin; Mr. Richard Rourke, Ph.C., to Bolger's Medical Hall, Rathdowney; Mr. W. S. Rutledge, Ph.C., to The Diamond, Magherafelt, co. Derry; Mr. P. J. Walsh, Ph.C., to 18 Upper Castle Street, Tralee; and Mr. Maxwell Given, R.D., to Laurelville, Deanfield, Derry.

#### PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following submitted certificates from other bodies and were admitted to preliminary registration:—

Mr. Thomas M. Walsh, Greely's Medical Hall, Wilham Street, Galway; Mr. Wm. Young, 13 Summerhill, Waterford; Mr. W. P. O'Donnell, c/o Mr. P. D. Foley, M.P.S.I., The Medical Hall, Killarney; and Mr. F. Maurice Mallen, Grange Con, co. Wicklow.

#### LICENCES FOR SALE OF AGRICULTURAL POISONS

Arising out of the report of the Law Committee, Mr. GORRY referred to the fact that many people who had been granted agricultural licences to sell sheep dip, etc., had failed to renew their licences, as they were supposed to do annually, and yet continued to sell the poisons.

The PRESIDENT said they had received complaints from all over the country that the sellers of poisons had not been renewing their licences for the past few years. Mr. Kerr and he had had an interview that day with General O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Garda Siachana. General O'Duffy received them most sympathetically, and promised to co-operate with them in every way. He produced for their inspection an order which had been sent out to the Civic Guard stations in reference to the Pharmacy Acts; he wanted further information. If pharmacists throughout the country knew of breaches of the law by these sellers of poisons and sent their names to the Registrar the necessary steps would be taken. The Society's Inspector had been over the country for the past month at considerable expense, and

had done very good work. He (the President) had a letter authorising the Civic Guard throughout the country to afford their Inspector every facility and help in carrying out this work. So he thought they would have a number of grievances redressed in the coming couple of months, and that matters would not be so bad for the country members as they had been.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said a great number of those who were licensed to sell poisons kept no poison books.

The PRESIDENT: We are all convinced of that.

Mr. GORRY said the shops of thirty licensees in co. Kildare turned out to be small medical halls. They sold not only sheep dip, but also profitable patent medicines. The representatives of the houses who sold them agricultural poisons also sold them the other things. So that the granting of these County Council licences to shopkeepers in the country led to this encroachment on the chemists' natural business.

#### PREPARATION OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT said the Registrar would be glad to hear of the names of Licentiatees of the Society who held public appointments, so that they might be included in the next edition of the Calendar. In revising the Calendar there were a number of appointments which would have to be struck out, as the gentlemen who had held them formerly did not hold them now. It was thought that a list of chemists who were Peace Commissioners in the Free State and Justices of the Peace in the Northern area would be useful.

#### REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA

On the motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Warwick, Mr. John Smith was appointed to represent the Society on the Committee in connection with the revision of the British Pharmacopœia.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gannon, Messrs. Nugent (Vice-President), Warwick and Doyle were appointed with the President to meet the Preliminary examiners in reference to raising the standard of the Preliminary examination.

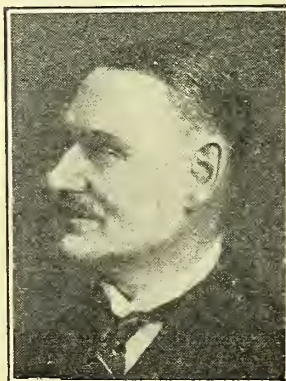
#### REPORTS OF DEATHS

The REGISTRAR reported the deaths of Mr. John Francis McCann, Ph.C., Dublin; Mr. David Boyd, Ph.C., Belfast; and Mr. Michael Bourke, R.D., Fulla, co. Clare.

It was directed that the names of the deceased gentlemen should be erased from the Registrar.

#### CO-OPTION OF MEMBERS

Mr. KERR proposed that Mr. Patrick David Larkin, Mr. John Joseph Roche and Sir Thomas Robinson be



MR. P. D. LARKIN



MR. J. J. ROCHE

co-opted on the Council in place of Mr. D. M. Watson, Mr. Richard Blair and Mr. G. A. McLean Lee. He said Mr. Larkin was the next candidate below the successful candidates at the last election. He thought it was usual, though there was no settled policy about it, to co-opt the next in the list. Mr. Roche was a well-known Dublin chemist. They could not get all country mem-



bers on the Council, though he (Mr. Kerr) thought that it would be a great improvement to the Society. (Laughter.) Last but not least was Sir Thomas Robinson.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Is he willing to act?

Mr. KERR said he was. He felt a great deal of pleasure in proposing Sir Thomas, who occupied a high position in the esteem of his fellow-pharmacists.

Mr. GORRY seconded the proposal of Mr. Kerr.

The PRESIDENT said he thought they were very fortunate in having the consent of Sir Thomas Robinson to come on the Council to give them the benefit of his ripe experience in pharmacy. He was a thorough good business man and organiser.

Mr. SMITH said this question of proposing the candidate next the successful ones had been raised from time to time. Mr. Larkin was next after those who had been elected on the last occasion. After him had come, he thought, Mr. Dwyer, of Ballsbridge. Mr. Dwyer had been for a long time a member of the Society, and had also been connected with it as one of their examiners. He thought there were only a few votes between him and Mr. Larkin, and that he had a claim on their consideration.

The PRESIDENT: I am sorry you raised that question, Mr. Smith. I will only have to remind you of your action when we proposed Mr. Doyle. He had 169 votes and Mr. Gannon had the same, and you strenuously opposed his co-option on the Council.

Mr. SMITH: I do not put this forward as my own view so much as that I understand it is more or less the accepted policy in the Council that the next on the list should be co-opted.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Watson had very strenuously opposed Mr. Doyle's co-option, and had used the words that Mr. Doyle had been rejected by the electorate, although he had only been rejected by the chairman's casting vote. Mr. Doyle had the unique distinction of having been rejected by the President's casting vote three times in six months. His point of view had always been that a man who had shown a good position at the annual election should naturally take his place on the Council on the first available opportunity. Mr. Kirby had come on the Council, having been one of the next on the list after the successful men, and one other member had come in under similar conditions.

Mr. BROWN referred to the proposal to co-opt Sir Thomas Robinson, who was connected with a company, while the election of Mr. Lee as President of the Society had been opposed because of his connection with a company.

Mr. KERR said, if he had known Mr. Lee personally, he would have gone to him and have asked him to stand down for the sake of the Society, because he happened to know that a considerable amount of trouble was going to be given to the Society by the companies. Though Mr. Lee's position was quite different from the position of the director of a bogus company to a legal man or to a man who knew the facts, at the same time they could not expect the ordinary Government official or member of the Government to see these niceties; and he thought it would have left the Society in a very awkward position if they had gone to the Government to try and curb the activities of the companies, and if the representatives of the Government could turn around and say: "Oh! but you have a company man representing you." He would not have voted for Sir Thomas Robinson as President or Vice-President or as a member of the Committee in charge of the proposed legislation. The members of the Committee should be pharmaceutical chemists and in businesses of their own.

Mr. BROWN said he did not see how Mr. Kerr had come now to propose Sir Thomas Robinson for co-option.

Mr. KERR: Because he is not proposed as President or Vice-President of the Society or being put on the Committee.

Mr. BROWN said he had no objection to Sir Thomas Robinson.

Mr. KERR said all he had heard of Mr. Lee was that he was an excellent member of the Council. He had felt a great deal of pain at the matter; but at the same time it would have been a very serious thing for pharmacy to have had a company man as President.

The PRESIDENT said he thought it would be advisable

if they had all sections of pharmacy represented on the Council—druggists and chemists and also the companies. They would get the work better done in the legislation which they were seeking if every section gave them help. What they wanted was an agreed Bill; and they could only have an agreed Bill if they worked in harmony. He did not see a better way of getting into harmony with Sir Thomas Robinson than in having him on the Council.

Mr. SMITH: I think his company has been proved to be on the correct lines. He is out to control the limited companies as much as any of us, and more so.

The PRESIDENT: I think the strongest supporter we should have would be Sir Thomas, because his company is on such secure ground that he can afford you all the help possible.

Dr. WALSH: Every shareholder he has has to be a qualified chemist.

The motion for the co-option of Mr. Larkin, Mr. Roche and Sir Thomas Robinson was unanimously adopted.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Mr. GANNON moved in accordance with notice of motion:—"That all committee meetings be held at 2 o'clock same day as Council meetings."

The PRESIDENT said it took from six to eight hours committee work to get ready for the Council that day. The accounts that had been passed entailed an enormous amount of work. He suggested that they might try to have the meeting of the Law Committee on the day of the Council meeting.

Dr. WALSH said there was also the point that they should have the meetings of the Certificate Committee a fortnight before the examinations.

Mr. GANNON withdrew the resolution.

#### IRISH IN THE SOCIETY'S EXAMINATIONS

Mr. KERR moved:—

That the Legislative subcommittee be instructed to have provision made in the Pharmacy Act for Saorstát Éireann in order to make the Irish language an essential subject for the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination, or any examination accepted in lieu thereof.

He said the constitution of the Saorstát was bilingual, and Irish was the language of the people of the country. He did not wish to be taken as in any way opposed to the English language. The language of a country was the source of its national culture. The place names of Ireland were practically all in the Irish language, and in parts of the country chemists had to deal with people who had only one language. There was no need to go into the philological value of Irish; that should be a matter for students. They were practical men, and they knew that it was always recognised that a second language was part of a liberal education. The percentage of passes in Irish at the Society's examinations had been far higher than the percentage of passes in French. In 1923 Irish would be essential for every Intermediate examination, and by that date Irish would also be essential for entrance to the medical profession either in Trinity College or the Royal College of Surgeons. He did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should not put itself on a par with other bodies.

Dr. RYAN said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. SMITH said the question was a very important one, and they would take a very important decision in voting one way or the other. He suggested that, as there was such a small attendance at that meeting, Mr. Kerr might see his way to postpone the matter for a month.

The PRESIDENT said it was a very big matter, and they had got a small Council. The aim was to try to fix the subjects for examination by regulation and not by Act of Parliament.

Mr. SMITH: I do not think that this is a subject that should come into the Act at all; it would be embraced in the regulations.

Mr. KERR: It will be part of the Act. I do not wish to have a hasty vote.

The consideration of the motion was postponed.

#### ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Thirteen new members were elected and four nominations were made.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE second evening scientific meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 15, Mr. David Harley in the chair. The chairman said they were glad to welcome Dr. Ogg, of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, as a new contributor from the science teaching staffs in the city to their evening meetings.

The first communication was on:

#### "The Coagulating Properties of Pectins"

By W. G. OGG, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., CANTAB.

##### [ABSTRACT]

Dr. Ogg first explained how this group of substances is of interest in many directions, to the pharmacist among others, because they cause coagulation or cloudiness, rendering filtration difficult. The occurrence of gelatinous substances in many plant tissues, and particularly in fruits, has been recognised for more than a century, but in spite of that, and although they have been investigated by numerous workers, comparatively little even now is known with certainty about them. This is in great measure due to the difficulty of extracting them from the plant in anything like a pure state and also to the fact that they naturally undergo certain changes in the plant itself. In addition to this, confusion has arisen in the nomenclature which makes it difficult at times to know what is meant. Dr. Ogg then outlined the work of various investigators, starting with Braconnet in 1825 to Fellenberg (1914), who found that, on hydrolysis, pectin gave rise to methyl alcohol, and that it probably contained a methyl pentose. It was shown by Ehrlich that the unknown acid present was galacturonic acid. It is, therefore, pretty well established that pectin is built up of several molecules of the methyl ester of galacturonic acid firmly united with galactose and associated with an araban group containing methyl pentose. There exists in plants an enzyme pectase which is capable of converting pectin in aqueous solution into pectic acid. This enzyme is widespread in its occurrence among plants, and is found especially in the sap obtained from the leaves of rapidly growing plants. The presence of acid inhibits its action, and in such substances as acid fruit juices there is no action until the acidity is lowered. It has been generally held that the presence of an alkali earth salt was necessary for the action of pectase, but recently some doubt has been thrown on this, and it is suggested that all that is required is the presence of a trace of an electrolyte. When an alkaline earth salt is present, and the pectin solution is of sufficient concentration, a gel is formed consisting of the pectate of the alkaline earth, and it has been suggested that calcium, by forming an insoluble salt with the pectic acid as it is produced, leaves the medium suitable for further action by the pectase. On the other hand, it has been shown that in the presence of an alkali salt the reaction goes on until a considerable degree of acidity has been attained. The enzyme pectase acts on pectin and is probably the cause of most of the coagulations of interest to pharmacists. Another type of pectin coagulation which may be of interest in pharmacy is the formation of the pectin-sugar-gel, which occurs, for example, in the making of jams and fruit jellies. It is well known that this coagulation occurs with sucrose, but it is seldom recognised that it can also occur with invert sugar, glucose, lactose, and glycerin, etc. Pharmaceutical preparations containing high concentrations of these substances and traces of pectin are liable at certain acidities to this form of coagulation. Several means of preventing these pectin coagulations may be suggested. In some cases it may be possible to remove the pectin. This can be done by adding to the solution double its volume of alcohol or acetone and filtering off the gelatinous precipitate. In other cases the pectin may be precipitated by boiling or by the addition of an alkaline earth hydroxide. The enzyme pectase can be destroyed by boiling, and can

only act within a limited range of acidity. The pectin-sugar-gel is also restricted to a definite small range of acidity which it might be possible to avoid. In cases where there is no coagulation, a clouding of preparations may occur. This may sometimes be due to the formation of pectin acid from pectin, and can be removed by filtration. The clouding is likely to occur, however, as long as any pectin remains unchanged, for a slow hydrolysis goes on even in the absence of pectase. The filtration of pectinous solutions is greatly facilitated by the addition of a small quantity of kieselsol.

Specimens of pectin and pectin solutions were exhibited, and experiments were carried out to show precipitation of pectin as a gelatinous mass by means of alcohol, gel formation by means of pectase from clover leaves, and gel formation by means of pectin, sucrose and acid.

##### DISCUSSION

Dr. TAYLOR said, as Dr. Ogg had indicated, these were very complex bodies of which it was extremely difficult to get a pure homogeneous substance. While not simple carbohydrates, they were not nitrogenous bodies. Recently, working with, not a pectin but an allied substance, which was reported by the early investigators as containing 3.5 per cent. of nitrogen, he discovered on several estimations only 0.018 per cent. of nitrogen, a very considerable difference. While Dr. Ogg had given them very clearly a great deal of interesting information, he doubted whether even Dr. Ogg had completely solved the extraordinary complications as to the constitution of those substances.

Mr. HILL said pharmacists frequently experienced great trouble trying to prepare clear galenical preparations which persistently became cloudy and threw down precipitates which were frequently extremely difficult to get rid of by any process of lead filtration. Dr. Ogg had cast a new light on some of these problems, and it might be said that they had received from him that night several practical tips which would become helpful in the ordinary work of the pharmacy.

Mr. DOTT said it was extremely difficult to determine the chemical constitution of a substance unless they could obtain it in a crystalline form.

Mr. WILSON, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Ogg, said the whole subject of colloids as contrasted with crystalloids was becoming increasingly important. The growing use of these colloid substances in medicine made it of practical interest to them as pharmacists.

The CHAIRMAN said, on a recent occasion he had noticed a concentrated compound infusion of orange to which an alcoholic tincture was added, and coagulation was immediately quite apparent. This evidently was due to the action of pectic substances.

Dr. Ogg, in replying, said the subject was one very difficult to make clear to those not actually working at it. It was not generally known that boiling was quite unnecessary in the making of jelly. If they had a fruit containing a sufficient proportion of pectin, all they needed to do was to prepare the juice without heating, add to it a concentrated sugar solution, and set it aside. Within a few minutes a perfect jelly would have been formed in the cold. When a pectin was added to a fruit jelly its detection was difficult. If, however, it happened to have been prepared from apples, the malic acid of the apple would give the adulteration away. It should be pointed out that enzyme action had nothing whatever to do with the making of fruit jellies, although it did come into action in the coagulation of vegetable preparations used in pharmacy.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling on Mr. Dott, said the subject of alkaloids, and more especially the opium alkaloids, was one on which Mr. Dott's long experience and intimate practical knowledge enabled him to speak with authority.

The next communication was:

##### Laboratory Notes on—

- (a) Strychnine Hydrochloride.
- (b) Strychnine Acetate.
- (c) Morphine Acetate.
- (d) Morphine Benzoate.
- (e) Morphine Phthalate.

By D. B. DOTT, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E.



**Strychnine Hydrochloride****[ABSTRACT]**

Pharmacopœias and other authorities differ as to the proportion of water which this salt contains, some giving it as 2 molecules, others as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  molecules. Three ordinary samples exposed to a temperature of  $98^{\circ}\text{C}$ . till constant in weight lost 7.33, 7.34, and 7.77 per cent. respectively. There was no further loss at  $125^{\circ}$ . Mr. Dott showed that  $\text{BHCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 8.88$  per cent.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{BHCl} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} = 7.83$  per cent.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{BHCl} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} = 6.79$  per cent.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (where  $\text{B} = \text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ). A quantity of the salt was recrystallised from hot water, dried on filter paper, then on glass plate at ordinary temperature, and was found to have lost 7.94 per cent. On longer exposure to the air the same sample lost 7.72 per cent. Another freshly crystallised and air-dry sample lost similarly 7.68 per cent. An old sample lost 7.47 per cent. of its weight on drying. As the salt never contains so much as 8.88 per cent. nor so little as 6.79 per cent., but agrees much better with the number 7.83, there can be little doubt that the proper proportion of water is indicated by  $\text{BHCl} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the correct formula for the hydrochloride being  $4\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{HCl} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Strychnine Acetate****[ABSTRACT]**

When crystallised from water, and dried at ordinary temperature, the salt is reasonably permanent, but gradually loses acid, and is then incompletely soluble. The same loss occurs quickly when the salt is heated. The results of examination were 76.5, 76.3, and 76.5 per cent., the last being from a different sample. These figures agree best with the formula  $\text{B} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which requires 76.0 per cent. The solubility was 1 in 41. It has the advantage over the hydrochloride of greater solubility and of not being so readily salted out. The solution with a slight excess of acid seems to keep very well. To make a solution of same strength as the present hydrochloric solution it is only necessary to dissolve 0.83 gm. of strychnine in 50 gm. of water with 10 c.c. of dilute acetic acid, and add water to 100 c.c. Whether made from hydrochloride or acetate, it should be practicable to omit the alcohol from the liquor.

**Morphine Acetate****[ABSTRACT]**

The acetate has gradually and deservedly fallen into disfavour. As a salt it slowly loses acid, and contains a variable amount of free morphine. Both the salt and the neutral solution are prone to become coloured. Since the acetate ceased to be used for the hypodermic injection, there is no obvious reason for its retention in the Pharmacopœia. A solution with excess of acid keeps perfectly. But the proper way to prepare it is to dissolve the correct proportion of morphine alkaloid with dilute acetic acid, making up to volume according to strength desired, using 0.8 gm. of morphine powder for 1 gm. of salt. With 5 per cent. acetic acid it keeps bright and colourless for many months.

**Morphine Benzoate****[ABSTRACT]**

This salt seems to have the composition indicated by the formula  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It crystallises from water and from alcohol. The solubility of the salt in water is barely sufficient to admit of a 1 in 20 solution, but for a 1 in 40 hypodermic solution, as in the present B.P., the salt answers perfectly. Such a solution keeps much better than that of the tartrate, neither depositing nor becoming coloured.

**Morphine Phthalate****[ABSTRACT]**

Many years ago the use of this salt was strongly recommended, and a method published for its preparation. The product of the process was a coloured and dehydrated salt. When properly prepared the neutral phthalate appears to have the formula  $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; four of the molecules of water being lost in the desiccator over sulphuric acid, the remainder

near  $100^{\circ}$ . The salt is extremely soluble in water, 1 part in 3, or rather less than 3. But there is no need of such strong solutions, and the 1 in 40 liquor tends to become coloured and to develop fungoid growths. Phthalic acid seems to have little or no antiseptic value, differing altogether from benzoic acid in that respect. There is nothing to recommend the employment of the salt in medicine.

**DISCUSSION**

Mr. HILL said these practical laboratory notes, for which they were indebted to Mr. Dott, had an especial value in the framing of books like the British Pharmacopœia, which were accepted as standard books of reference. A glance at the literature revealed at once discrepancies in regard to solubility and water of crystallisation, and it was only by careful actual practical work like this that these important points could be definitely settled. It was perhaps unfortunate that the B.P. somehow did not seem always to contain the latest or most accurate information on matters of this kind. Even when suggestions had been made by pharmacists they failed to find a place, and the old errors were apt to remain. It was interesting to note that the Lord President of the Privy Council had just established a Departmental Committee to inquire into the whole question of the construction of the British Pharmacopœia. With these powerful drugs the percentage of water of crystallisation was highly important from the point of view of dosage, and also, in the case of morphine salts, from the point of view of the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations and standards. In many cases they were on the border line, and even the exceedingly helpful tables of percentages issued, for example, by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, might easily mislead if the percentage of water of crystallisation on which the calculation was based was not the actual water of crystallisation in the salt found in commerce.

Mr. TEESDALE said from an examination of many samples of strychnine hydrochloride he found that the percentage of water was more than would conform to  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and not quite so much as would correspond to  $1\frac{3}{4}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Dott's suggested formula was the most satisfactory that had yet been suggested.

Mr. KELLY said he had recently had experience in which a doctor had a patient suffering from some spinal affection which required the use of considerable quantities of morphine. The desire was to have the hypodermic injection in a concentrated form, and it was found that the acetate, being a very soluble salt, was most suitable for this purpose. Speaking of the British Pharmacopœia, one almost got the impression that it had been compiled by a number of students.

Mr. DALL, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dott, said he had a knack of showing that the textbooks were wrong, and this was rather upsetting to the pharmaceutical student.

Mr. DOTT, in replying, said the morphine lactate deserved attention as a very soluble salt. The hypophosphite was also very soluble, as well as the phthalate to which he had referred. With regard to Pharmacopœial compilation, he had noticed an error in the B.P.C. in regard to the solubility of ethylmorphine hydrochloride. The solubility in water was given as 1 in 10, while in the U.S.P., which was correct, it was given as 1 in 20.

**Branch Meetings**

**Aberdeen.**—A large and representative meeting of the Aberdeen and North-Eastern Scottish Branch took place in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on December 22. Mr. Rutherford Hill (Resident Secretary for Scotland) and Dr. Tocher, of Aberdeen, were present. Mr. W. F. Hay (Chairman), in his opening address, referred to the great loss that pharmacy in the North-East of Scotland had sustained by the death of Mr. John Reid Reith, pharmacist, Culter. Speaking with emotion, he outlined Mr. Reith's career. The secretary was instructed to send a message of condolence to his widow and family. Mr. James Farquhar, who unfortunately was unable, through illness, to attend, sent an interesting account of the



Leicester Conference; and Dr. Bryant, of the School of Pharmacy, the branch's other delegate, gave his impressions, and emphasised the necessity of re-introducing organic chemistry in the Preliminary Scientific examination. Mr. Rutherford Hill, referring to the unfortunate fire at Gordon's College, expressed his appreciation of the able assistance of Dr. Tocher, through whose efforts they had secured accommodation in the University. Mr. Hill then gave an interesting and informative address on the present position in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, and current pharmaceutical problems, in the course of which he outlined the many changes which had taken place since the original Pharmacy Act of 1852. These changes, with an increased number of poisons and extended schedule and a multiplication of regulations, had brought about a situation calling for some consolidation and simplification of the Pharmacy Acts and relative regulations. This important and far-reaching problem was the particular business of the Privy Council Departmental Committee, at present engaged in the inquiry. Proceeding, Mr. Hill said that any legislation on pharmacy or poisons in the House of Commons required close watching. There were many interests there, not all of them actuated by public policy, and the subject was not well understood by members of the community. To be ready for eventualities, the Council has resolved to raise a special parliamentary fund of £10,000. Whatever happened they must stand loyally together as a craft, so that in any measures deemed necessary for the public safety, the position and qualifications and the statutory duties which they had fitted themselves to discharge would be adequately recognised. They had a perfect right to claim that they should render that public service which they had, as by law required, qualified themselves to perform, and it would be their business to see that their just demands were satisfactorily remunerated. Dr. Tocher, in the course of his address on the present pharmaceutical situation, suggested that pharmacists should "wait and see" results of the compulsory curriculum, but deprecated "detachment" between the qualifying examination and the higher degrees in pharmacy. Referring to the Privy Council's Departmental Committee that had been set up, he considered that a wider representation of related interests should have been included in its *personnel*, e.g., the Scottish Board of Health and the Scottish Farmers' Union. Regarding the Food and Drugs Acts, he thought that the two should be separated; that the Poisons Schedule should be extended, and that, instead of the police agents taking samples of drugs, the Government should appoint qualified pharmacists, possessing the technical knowledge, to perform the dual functions of samplers of drugs and inspectors of pharmacies, under a consolidated Poisons Act. Votes of thanks were afterwards accorded to the speakers.

**Brighton.**—At a meeting of the Brighton and Hove Branch, held recently, Mr. J. Plowright in the chair, the medals and awards gained by the students of the Brighton Technical College were presented by Mrs. Gamble. Mr. F. W. Gamble gave an interesting address, in which he briefly reviewed the pharmaceutical position as he had found it in his recently completed world tour. The following are the awards:—*Cripps Exhibition* of £21, Gordon K. Elphick; *South-Eastern Federation, award of books to the Proxime Accessit*, E. Arthur Orme; *Brighton and Hove Medal*, Hubert Turner; *Edmund White Medal*, Alfred Plowright; *Eastbourne Medal*, Arthur Moorhouse; *Hastings Medal*, Harry Weston. Miss Betty Edwards, on behalf of the students, then presented Mrs. Gamble with a bouquet of flowers. Dr. W. Mansergh Varley, Principal of the College, reported upon the progress of the School of Pharmacy during the past twelve months. The most important event had been the inspection of the school, and the departments of chemistry and biology by the authorities of the London University and the Pharmaceutical Society, and the subsequent recognition of the courses by both these bodies as satisfying the conditions necessary for students desiring to take the new B. Pharm. degree or Ph.C. qualification of the Society, the school being thus among the first to be recognised for the purposes of these higher qualifications. There are already six students preparing for the Inter. B. Pharm. examination, and nine for Final qualification, including two for the degree.

The school owed a debt of gratitude to the pharmaceutical associations throughout Sussex for the keen interest shown in the work and for the valuable medals and prizes offered, the latest being one for West Sussex of value £5 annually. In returning thanks, Mr. Gamble urged the recipient of the Edmund White Medal to endeavour to emulate some of the attainments of the donor of this medal.

**Metropolitan (E.).**—At a meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch, held recently, Mr. John Humphrey (member of Council) gave an address on *The Pharmacist's Position (C. & D., November 27, p. 803)*. In the course of his remarks Mr. Humphrey said:—Meanwhile an attack upon our undoubted right to the title "chemist" is being made through the medium of the Poisons Committee. Our predecessors invented the title, and the description "chemist and druggist" has been familiar to the British public for the past hundred years or more. The title "chemist" meant a maker and dispenser of chemicals, in the days when the old operative chemists made and dispensed them. Later, the operative chemists joined some of the apothecaries, and the druggists who had split off from the grocers, the whole combining to constitute the "chemists and druggists" in defence of whose interests the Pharmaceutical Society was formed in 1841. As a trading designation, the title "chemist and druggist" is the most valuable one we possess, and we must oppose strenuously any attempt to take it from us. A warning is also necessary about similar debasement of the title "pharmacist." Why there should be a disposition to debase this title it was difficult to say, but a suggested reason was the tendency in all classes of society to use expletives to emphasise terms. The favourite designation just now was "retail pharmacist," a misdescription which should not be tolerated. We should be adamant in protesting against the prefixing of this title with the word "retail," which had no meaning in such connection, and was not even remotely justified.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—At a meeting of the North Staffordshire Branch, held recently, Mr. E. M. Mellor (chairman) presiding, Dr. J. Stanley White gave an address on *Standardisation*, illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

**Watford.**—There was a good muster of the Watford and St. Albans Branch recently to hear Mr. J. G. B. Noble's sketch *A Day's Work in the Pharmacy*. The difference in methods of "Mr. Adolphus Smith" and his new governor caused amusement and interest.

**West Kent.**—The West Kent Branch held a meeting at the Literary Institute, Bromley, recently, when Mr. J. G. B. Noble gave his sketch lecture entitled *Mr. Smith's Second Day in the Pharmacy*.

## Business Changes

JOHS. C. SCHLÜTER, gum merchant, Rotterdam, informs us that, owing to the transfer of his business to 72 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, his offices will be closed from December 27 to January 1.

MR. E. FIELDS WILLIAMSON, JUN., chemist and druggist, and optician, has acquired the business of Mann's Drug Stores, 31 High Street, Clapham, London, S.W.4, until recently carried on by his father, Mr. E. Fields Williamson, chemist and druggist.

MR. ALFRED DENNANT BREEZE, 1 College View, Plymouth, managing director of Breeze's (Plymouth), Ltd., wholesale druggists, who died on November 14, left estate of the gross value of £7,723 1s. 1d., with net personality £3,423 19s. Probate has been granted to his son, Harold C. Breeze, Moor View, North Tawton, and G. J. Usher. The testator left £100 to his son, Harold Cyril, £100 to his daughter, Marion Dennant, £50 each to his grandchildren, £25 each to the trustees of the will, and the residue of the property to his wife, or in the event of her predecease two-thirds to his daughter Marion and one-third to his son Harold, but if his daughter shall marry then he left the residue of the property to his said two children in equal shares.



# New Solvents and their Specific Uses

## V. Alcohols (continued)

THE fact that there are two regular types of industrial methylated spirit is evidently not made sufficiently clear in Article IV of this series, though it was definitely stated there that non-pyridinised denatured alcohol is available for manufacture of fine chemicals, etc. It was also added that the amount of wood alcohol may be reduced as a special concession in the preparation of gland products. Furthermore, it must be understood that industrial alcohol denatured by nitro-glycerin, camphor, bone oil, aniline, etc., is authorised for preparation and use in specific industries, such as manufacture of explosives, celluloid, etc. In order to make fully clear the types of methylated spirit ordinarily available for authorised use in manufacture or for sale to the public, the following paragraph is reproduced from the *C. & D. Diary* for 1927:—

### METHYLATION AND DEFINITION

(1) SPIRITS required for methylation may not be moved out of bond except on permit granted by the accredited officers.

(2) INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRITS shall consist of alcohol 95 per cent., and approved wood naphtha 5 per cent.

(3) INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRITS, PYRIDINISED, shall

consist of alcohol 95 per cent., wood naphtha 5 per cent., and crude pyridine  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., to the final quantity.

(4) MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRITS shall consist of alcohol 90 per cent., wood naphtha  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., crude pyridine  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., mineral naphtha or petroleum  $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., and not less than  $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an ounce of approved methyl violet to 100 gallons.

(5) METHYLATED FINISH shall contain, not less than 3 oz. and not more than 16 oz. of gum resin in each gallon of the mixture.

The above are the precise conditions in application generally. Whatever misconceptions have arisen are due to the fact that the above requirements are modified to meet special circumstances, which official concessions and authorisations are not widely known.

**Propyl Alcohols.**—Both normal propyl alcohol and secondary propyl alcohol (*iso*-propyl alcohol) are articles of commerce, but only the latter is made on a large scale. In consequence the price of \$1 per lb. for refined propyl alcohol in the United States is that for one gallon (American) of isopropyl alcohol made from petroleum refinery gases.

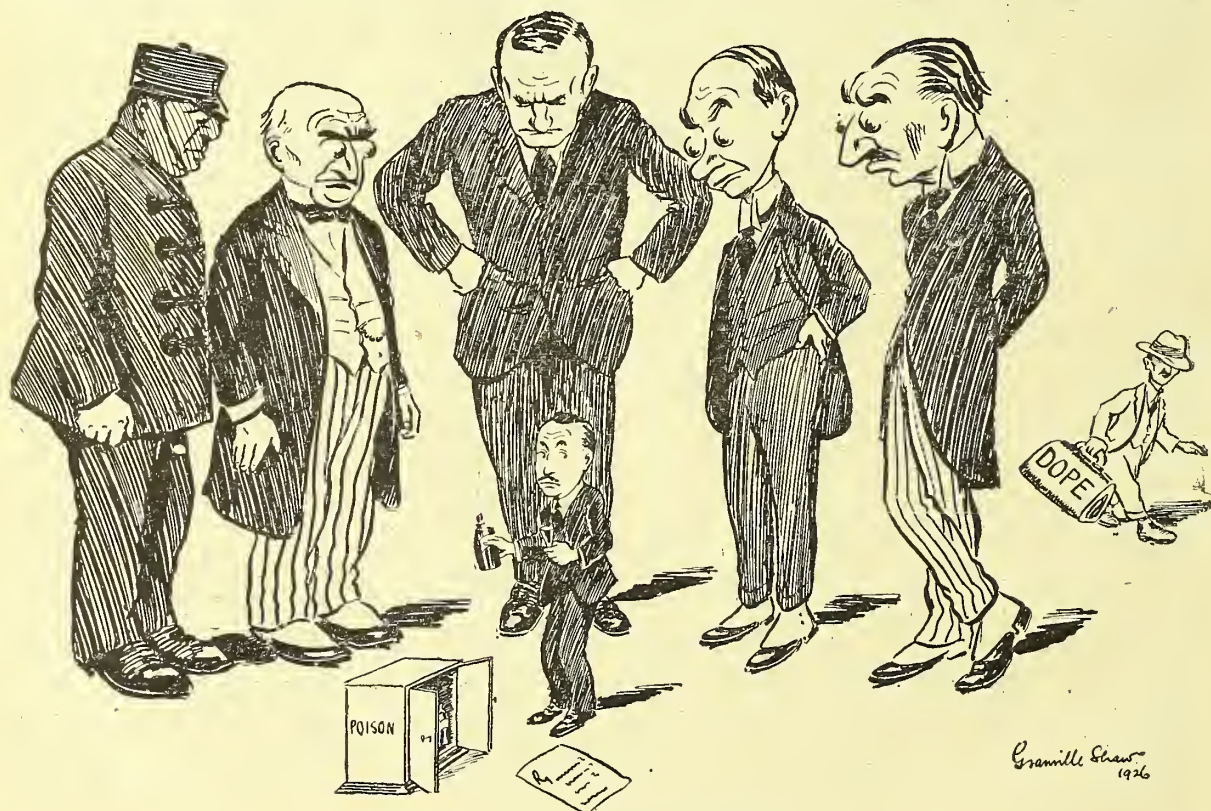
**Isopropyl Alcohol**,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ , though a comparatively new solvent, is now well known to perfumers and flavouring essence manufacturers as the best substitute that has as yet been found for rectified spirit (ethyl alcohol). Isopropyl alcohol made in Great Britain is obtained by the catalytic reduction of acetone. This has achieved a reputation of its own for freedom from offensive after-odour on evaporation. In the United

OILS	Isopropyl alcohol	Ethyl alcohol 90%	Isopropyl alcohol 50%	Ethyl alcohol 45%	SYNTHETICS	Isopropyl alcohol	Ethyl alcohol 90%	Isopropyl alcohol 50%	Ethyl alcohol 45%
Almond .. ..	miscible	miscible	20.0	23.0	Acetic ether .. ..	miscible	miscible	miscible	miscible
Ambrette seed .. ..	1.0	1.0	—	—	Acetophenone .. ..	miscible	miscible	7.0	8.0
Anise .. ..	5.0	3.0	250.0	230.0	Amyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	20.0	21.0
Bay .. ..	2.0	1.0	260.0	250.0	Amyl alcohol .. ..	miscible	miscible	2.5	3.0
Bergamot .. ..	2.8	0.5	280.0	300.0	Amyl valerianate .. ..	miscible	miscible	170.0	180.0
Bergamot, terpeness .. ..	2.4	miscible	200.0	180.0	Anethol .. ..	miscible	0.8	85.0	100.0
Cajuput .. ..	3.0	5.0	170.0	190.0	Anisic aldehyde .. ..	miscible	miscible	10.0	11.0
Cananga .. ..	2.8	1.5	500.0	480.0	Benzaldehyde .. ..	1.4	1.0	10.0	11.0
Caraway .. ..	2.0	1.0	200.0	195.0	Benzyl acetate .. ..	1.8	1.0	30.0	35.0
Cardamoms .. ..	1.8	1.0	90.0	80.0	Benzyl alcohol .. ..	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0
Cassia .. ..	1.8	1.0	180.0	170.0	Benzyl benzoate .. ..	2.0	1.0	—	—
Cedarwood .. ..	14.0	12.0	380.0	375.0	Benzyl butyrate .. ..	miscible	miscible	65.0	70.0
Celery .. ..	miscible	10.0	250.0	—	Benzol formate .. ..	miscible	miscible	28.0	29.0
Cinnamon bark .. ..	2.0	0.3	110.0	92.0	Benzyl valerianate .. ..	miscible	miscible	125.0	130.0
Cinnamon leaf .. ..	1.5	miscible	120.0	100.0	Benzylidene acetate .. ..	0.2	0.25	9.0	8.0
Citronella, Ceylon .. ..	2.4	1.0	220.0	200.0	Bornyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	200.0	200.0
Citronella, Java .. ..	2.5	1.0	200.0	165.0	Bornylol .. ..	2.5	3.0	100.0	125.0
Clove .. ..	1.3	miscible	60.0	50.0	Butyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	8.0	9.0
Cognac .. ..	miscible	miscible	210.0	225.0	Cinnamic alcohol .. ..	miscible	miscible	7.0	7.5
Coriander .. ..	2.7	3.0	180.0	190.0	Citral .. ..	1.8	1.0	—	—
Dill .. ..	miscible	miscible	90.0	100.0	Citronellal .. ..	2.8	1.0	—	—
Eucalyptus .. ..	2.6	5.0	170.0	210.0	Citronellol .. ..	2.0	1.0	40.0	33.0
Fennel .. ..	2.0	1.0	240.0	200.0	Citronellyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	300.0	330.0
Geranium, African .. ..	2.4	miscible	210.0	200.0	Coumarin .. ..	7.0	6.0	27.0	25.0
Gingergrass .. ..	1.6	1.0	130.0	125.0	Ethyl cinnamate .. ..	miscible	miscible	130.0	140.0
Juniper .. ..	2.4	4.0	200.0	210.0	Eugenol .. ..	1.2	miscible	10.0	8.0
Lavender, French .. ..	2.5	2.5	85.0	90.0	Formic ether .. ..	miscible	miscible	1.0	1.0
Lavender, terpeness .. ..	2.0	miscible	110.0	90.0	Geraniol .. ..	2.0	1.0	25.0	20.0
Lavender, spike, Fr. .. ..	2.8	2.0	150.0	140.0	Geranyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	750.0	800.0
Lemon .. ..	6.0	4.0	140.0	110.0	Geranyl butyrate .. ..	miscible	miscible	550.0	560.0
Lemon, terpeness .. ..	2.0	miscible	180.0	170.0	Heliotropin .. ..	0.3	2.5	30.0	33.0
Lemongrass .. ..	2.0	14.0	45.0	85.0	Ionone .. ..	2.4	miscible	120.0	110.0
Limes, dist. .. ..	2.4	4.5	55.0	75.0	Ionone alpha .. ..	2.0	miscible	70.0	60.0
Linaloe .. ..	2.4	2.0	250.0	—	Iso-eugenol .. ..	1.0	miscible	10.0	11.0
Neroli, Bigarad. .. ..	2.4	2.0	110.0	100.0	Iso-butyl acetate .. ..	miscible	miscible	11.0	10.0
Nutmeg .. ..	2.0	1.6	145.0	130.0	Jasmin (artificial) .. ..	1.0	miscible	70.0	70.0
Orange, bitter .. ..	6.0	8.0	140.0	150.0	Linalol .. ..	2.0	1.0	20.0	18.0
Orange, bitter, terpeness .. ..	2.0	miscible	220.0	210.0	Linalyl acetate .. ..	1.0	1.0	—	—
Orange, sweet .. ..	4.0	3.0	200.0	210.0	Linalyl butyrate .. ..	miscible	miscible	170.0	180.0
Orange, sweet, terpeness .. ..	1.5	miscible	245.0	250.0	Meth. acetophenone .. ..	miscible	1.0	12.0	14.0
Orris, concrete .. ..	1.0	1.0	—	—	Methyl anisate .. ..	1.5	2.0	30.0	32.0
Otto Rose (filtered) .. ..	miscible	miscible	200.0	250.0	Meth. anthranilate .. ..	7.5	5.0	25.0	20.0
Palmarosa .. ..	1.7	3.0	80.0	100.0	Methyl benzoate .. ..	1.0	miscible	—	—
Patchouli .. ..	2.8	1.0	—	—	Methyl salicylate .. ..	1.8	1.0	175.0	166.0
Pepper .. ..	miscible	7.0	300.0	—	Mirbane .. ..	miscible	miscible	30.0	36.0
Peppermint, Amer. .. ..	miscible	miscible	200.0	150.0	Musk ambrette .. ..	70.0	100.0	—	—
Peppermint, Jap. .. ..	2.6	2.0	175.0	180.0	Musk xylol .. ..	200.0	250.0	—	—
Petitgrain .. ..	2.3	2.0	95.0	100.0	Neroli (artificial) .. ..	3.0	2.0	320.0	300.0
Petitgrain, terpeness .. ..	2.4	miscible	160.0	150.0	Nerolin .. ..	50.0	50.0	600.0	666.0
Pimento .. ..	1.6	miscible	60.0	50.0	Onanthic ether .. ..	miscible	miscible	—	—
Pine, sylvest .. ..	0.5	3.0	250.0	—	Phenyl acetic acid .. ..	0.8	0.75	1.75	1.4
Rose, Female .. ..	2.0	2.0	90.0	100.0	Phenyl acetic aldehyde .. ..	miscible	miscible	—	—
Rosemary, Fr. .. ..	2.5	2.0	105.0	100.0	Phenyl ethyl alcohol .. ..	miscible	miscible	2.5	3.0
Rosemary, Fr., terpeness .. ..	2.0	miscible	110.0	100.0	Phenyl oxide .. ..	6.0	3.5	160.0	150.0
Rue .. ..	2.0	miscible	125.0	120.0	Phenyl propyl alcohol .. ..	miscible	miscible	250.0	260.0
Sage .. ..	2.6	2.0	110.0	100.0	Rhodinol .. ..	2.0	1.5	170.0	160.0
Sage Sclaree .. ..	2.0	2.0	—	—	Safrol .. ..	13.5	10.0	—	—
Sandal, E.I. .. ..	2.7	5.0	140.0	160.0	Salicyl amyl. .. ..	5.0	7.0	—	—
Sassafras .. ..	3.4	2.0	220.0	200.0	Styrolal valerianate .. ..	miscible	miscible	140.0	150.0
Spearmint .. ..	1.8	1.0	—	—	Terpineol .. ..	1.7	1.0	20.0	18.0
Thyme, rouge .. ..	3.5	1.0	145.0	125.0	Terpinyl acetate .. ..	1.6	1.0	—	—
Vetivert .. ..	2.0	2.0	—	—	Terpinyl propionate .. ..	miscible	miscible	100.0	110.0
Ylang .. ..	turbid	0.75	110.0	100.0	Vanillin .. ..	12.5	2.5	4.0	7.0



States the olefines present in gases produced in cracking petroleum is the source of many thousands of gallons per month of isopropyl alcohol. The process used is that of Mann and Williams (U.S. Patent 1,365,043 of 1921). This consists of absorbing the olefines in the gases from the pressure stills in which petroleum is cracked in a mixture of mineral oil and sulphuric acid. Alkyl esters of isopropyl, secondary butyl, amyl, and higher alcohols are produced, these diminishing in amount, with increase in length of the carbon chain until octyl alcohol ends the series. The esters are hydrolysed and the alcohols purified by treatment with chemicals, and then fractionated. It will be noted that the alcohols available commercially by this method are secondary alcohols—i.e., with the hydroxyl group attached to the second carbon atom from the end. A defect which accompanies all the above crude alcohols is the presence of organic sulphides, such as ethylene disulphide, which cannot be removed completely by rectification. C. O. Johnson, in U.S. Patent 1,593,304, deodorises isopropyl alcohol by treatment with activated charcoal saturated with oxygen. It is claimed that on distillation the treated product is free from odour. The British product contains 95 to 96 per cent. of isopropyl alcohol, the remainder being water. Isopropyl alcohol forms a constant boiling point mixture distilling at 80.4° C. containing 91 per cent. of the alcohol and 9 per cent. of water. This can be readily dehydrated by digestion with caustic soda, and this yields on subsequent distillation a practically anhydrous alcohol boiling at 82.4° C. The toxicity of isopropyl alcohol is about one and a-half times that of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol. The prohibitive duty paid on alcohol has extinguished the sale of cheap spirituous perfumes, but isopropyl alcohol, which now costs in quantity about 16s. per gallon (or less than one-seventh the price of duty-paid rectified spirit) has helped greatly in the partial resusci-

tation of popular perfumes such as Colognes and lavender waters at prices within the purchasing powers of the middle classes. For this purpose isopropyl alcohol is preferably blended with ethyl alcohol. This reduces the cost of spirituous solvent, the odour of isopropyl alcohol being too heavy and persistent when used alone. When isopropyl alcohol was first introduced it was customary to take off its rawness by adding a trace of a synthetic product with the same odour as the final perfume. The modern way is to mellow the alcohol itself by storing it for some months in bulk, and also to mature the perfume itself as was always necessary with ordinary alcohol for perfumes of distinction. There is no doubt that makers of perfumes will effect further improvements by blending unless the imposition of a duty on isopropyl alcohol stifles its increasing use without any gain to the Revenue. Unfortunately the Government has showed so far only a desire to protect a supposed loss of duty from the substitution of isopropyl for ethyl alcohol. Actually it is the inclusion of isopropyl alcohol that alone permits the sale of the cheaper types of perfumes containing duty-paid alcohol. Accordingly the imposition of a duty on isopropyl alcohol can only harm both the Revenue and the perfume and essence industry. The table on p. 11 of comparative solubilities of essential oils and synthetic perfumes in isopropyl and ethyl alcohol is due to "Odoro" in "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for July 1923. In general the solubility in isopropyl alcohol and in 90 per cent. alcohol are substantially the same. Likewise dilution of these alcohols with an equal bulk of water produces solvents essentially equivalent, but of greatly diminished capacity for dissolving essential oils and artificial perfume concentrates. The solubilities refer to parts by volume or weight dissolved by the stated amount of solvent, e.g., one part of anise oil is dissolved by 5 parts of isopropyl alcohol, 3 parts of ethyl alcohol (90 per cent.), 250 parts of isopropyl alcohol (50 per cent.), and 230 parts of ethyl alcohol (45 per cent.).



### Where Reform is Needed

Parliament passed the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to put an end to the "dope" traffic, but as administered in Great Britain it is mainly directed to harassing chemists with absurd regulations, whilst the real evil continues as usual.



## Marriages

**HARGREAVES—YATES.**—At St. John's Church, Blackburn, on December 25, 1926, Thomas Hargreaves to Elsie Alexandra Yates, chemist and druggist.

**JONES—ELLIS.**—At Caronell Congregational Chapel, Amlwch, on December 28, 1926, by the Rev. W. Thomas, pastor, assisted by the Rev. R. Prys Owen, B.A., Llangeftni, and the Rev. D. Cwyfan Hughes, B.A., Amlwch, Llewelyn William Jones, M.P.S., Central Pharmacy, Llangeftni, to Mary, elder daughter of the late Captain Solomon Ellis, Ael-y-Bryn, Amlwch.

**THOMAS—FORSTER.**—At the Priory Church, Leominster, on December 25, 1926, by the Rev. R. Gillenders, Brinley R. H. Thomas, chemist and druggist, only son of Mr. A. G. Thomas, Bristol, to Daisy, elder daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Forster and of Mrs. J. E. Bargery, Clarendon Hotel, Leominster.

## Silver Wedding

**HALLETT—WILLIAMS.**—At Bristol, on December 25, 1901, W. J. Hallett, M.P.S., 10 Stall Street, Bath, to E. J. Williams.

## Deaths

**REITH.**—At The Hotel, Cults, on December 21, 1926, Mr. John Reid Reith, chemist and druggist, St.

Devenick's Pharmacy, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Reith, who was a native of Cullen, served his apprenticeship at Woodside, and was afterwards assistant with Mr. Andrew Carig, Gallowgate, Aberdeen. He studied in the city for the Qualifying examination, and after passing it in 1891 had a few years' experience with Mr. Pickard, West Kensington, London, W., and on the South Coast. He then purchased a business at Cults from the trustees of the late Mr. J. J. Gray, and successfully developed it, especially in the dispensing and photographic departments. His



MR. J. R. REITH

shop was the first pharmacy north of Dundee to instal electric light. Mr. Reith was convener of the excursions committee at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Aberdeen in 1908, about which time the portrait now reproduced was taken. For a long period he was secretary to the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association and to the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Committee, and was also a divisional secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society: at a recent meeting of the Aberdeen Branch of the Society (see p. 9) several speakers paid tribute to his personal qualities and to his secretarial work. He also took an active part in the affairs of his parish. Mr. Reith leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

**BALCHIN.**—Recently, Mr. Edward Samuel Balchin, Ph.C., 28 Norfolk Road, Brighton, manager to W. H. Gibson, Ltd., The Metropole Pharmacy, King's Road, aged seventy-five.

**BARR.**—As briefly recorded in our last week's issue, Mr. Robert Barr, chemist and druggist, Drumnahin, Tower Drive, Gourrock, died on December 16, 1926, at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Barr was a member of an old and well-known Renfrewshire family, his grandfather (also named Robert Barr) having been the owner of a cotton mill at Bridge of Weir. For several years he was senior assistant to Frazer & Green, chemists, Glasgow. Mr. Daniel Frazer, then head of the firm, was greatly esteemed by Mr. Barr, and on his side expressed considerable regret when the time came for his chief assistant to commence on his own account. In 1865 Mr. Barr purchased the business of Dr. Millar at Gourrock. Early in his career he served as President of the Gourrock Literary Society and of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Always interested in literature, he was accustomed to coaching boys

in Greek and Latin prior to the days of secondary education. He afterwards became a member of the Scottish Text Society, and compiled a dictionary of obscure and obsolete words. Mr. Barr also possessed an extensive collection of Clydesdale flora, in the quest of specimens for which he would leave home very early in the morning. A man of the highest integrity and very unostentatious, he was held in marked esteem by his fellow-townsmen. His wife (a daughter of the late Mr. John Shanks, Johnstone) predeceased him twenty-three years ago; he is survived by a son and four daughters, one of whom, Miss A. M. Barr, chemist and druggist, has been his partner for some time past, and is continuing the business at 54 Kempoch Street. Another son, the late Mr. James Barr, became a successful chemist in Brooklyn, U.S.A. Messrs. Sinclair, Smirrell and Stuart represented pharmacy at the funeral.

**EUNSON.**—At Biggar, on December 19, 1926, Mr. John Eunson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Eunson qualified in 1880. He carried on business in the town for forty years, and served on the Town Council and other public bodies.

**DAVIES.**—Recently, Mr. Philip Henry Davies, retired chemist and druggist, 1 Park Villas, Abergele. Mr. Davies, who qualified in 1878, took much interest in the drama, and some years ago he wrote a play which attained success.

**REDMAN.**—At "Ladymead," South Road, Taunton, on December 18, 1926, suddenly, Mr. Sidney Redman, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-eight.

**STANSFIELD.**—Recently, Mr. Fred Stansfield, of the sales staff of R. Parkinson & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists, Curzon Street, Barnley. At the funeral, which took place on December 22, the staff was represented by Mr. J. T. Riley, and wreaths were sent by the firm, the staff, the employees and others.

## Wills

**MR. JOHN STEWART,** chemist and druggist, 43 Casite Street, Kirkcudbright, who died November 11, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,099 13s. 2d. Probate has been granted to Mrs. Margaret Hughan, 43 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright, Lewis Palmer, and John Gibson.

**MR. HENRY FLANDERS,** chemist and druggist, 90A Mill Road, Cambridge, who died on October 6, left estate of the gross value of £15,607 7s. 6d., with net personality £12,762 16s. 6d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Emily Louise Flanders, the sole executrix, to whom he left all of his property absolutely.

**MR. WALTER ALBERT CALEY,** Hillbury, Woolacombe partner in Welch & Horner, drug merchants, 9 and 19 Jewry Street, E.C.3., who died on September 18, left estate of the gross value of £2,750, with net personality £2,211 0s. 6d. Probate has been granted to Mrs. Edith Annie Bryant Palmer, the sole executrix.

**MR. NORMAN ERNEST PARSONS,** Neilgherry, Bray, Berks, of Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, of La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C., who died on November 18, left estate of the gross value of £61,034 7s. 8d., with net personality £52,944 14s. 8d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Marion Frances Parsons, of the same address, and his brothers, Sir Herbert James Francis Parsons, Bart., of the same address, and Mr. Harold Edward Stewart Parsons, The Mall Cottage, Cookham.

**MR. SAMBORNE COOK,** chemist and druggist, 3 Motcombe Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, carrying on business in Radford Street, and Denman Street, Nottingham, as a chemist, who died on July 26, left £8,087 3s. 2d., with net personality £4,123 9s. 7d. The will is proved by Mrs. Annie Maud Cook, the widow. He gives £100 each to his daughters Florence Irene, Gertrude, and Gladys Renshaw, property in Denman Street and Radford Street, Nottingham, to his wife for life, and then for his three daughters, and £40 to his old servant Joseph Darby. Under the agreement with his nephew as to his business 10s. a week is to be paid to each of his three daughters, and the balance to his wife. All other his property he leaves to his wife.



## Trade Notes

**JUNIPER OIL.**—Metzner & Otto, Leipzig 33, Germany, invite applications for samples and prices of juniper oil of their own distilling.

**BORONIA**, a new perfume made from an Australian plant, is being introduced by E. N. Bromage & Co., manufacturing perfumers, 73 Selhurst Road, London, S.E.25.

**TABLETS FOR WINTER TRADE.**—R. Gibbins & Co., wholesale tablet makers, 1 Birkbeck Road, Kingsland, London, E.8, in their advertisement offer a special line in pine cough tablets.

**NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS** to the trade appear in this issue from Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Mr. Thomas Harley, Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd., and the proprietors of Grips Pastilles.

**J.M. BRAND MENTHOL AND PEPPERMINT OIL.**—The Japan Menthol Producing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are actual peppermint growers, as well as producers of the "J.M." Brand of menthol and peppermint oil, which is taking its place, with consumers, as one of the recognised brands. The company point out that while the quality of both products is superior, prices are below that of some of the other brands.

**DIARY CORRECTIONS.**—On p. 165 of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1927, under the heading "Septonal Antiseptic," the title of the manufacturers, I.D.L. Industrials, Ltd., appears as D.L. Industrials, Ltd., in error. Will subscribers please correct.—The following changes should also be noted in regard to Mr. Philip Whipman, St. Dunstan's House, 8 Cross Lane, London, E.C.3. *Telephone*: Royal 6166; *Telegraphic address*: Whimazusa, Bilgate, London.—In the Buyers' Guide section, through inadvertence, the name of H. W. Braun did not appear under the headings Betanaphthol, Bromine, Sodium Bisulphate. Also the preparation "Calorose" appears as "Calerose" in error.

**NEUTRALON.**—A new medicament which is being introduced to medical men by Schering, Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, is Neutralon, a white, bulky, tasteless powder, which appears to be a synthetic aluminium silicate. It is administered as an absorbent, and has the advantage over carbonates that no gas is evolved in contact with the acids of the stomach. Neutralon is also given in diarrhoea and typhoid fever, owing to its soothing action on the mucous surfaces. A variation of the plain Neutralon has combined with it a definite proportion of belladonna extract. The quantity of extract is not sufficient to affect the colour, but the two varieties are packed in a distinctive manner. Neutralon is sold in boxes containing 50 or 100 gm. Messrs. Schering will send on request literature dealing with these products.

**NURSERY FOODS.**—Bickiepegs, Ltd., for whom the wholesale agents are Wm. Edwards & Sons, 14-18 Nile Street, London, N.1, have sent us samples of their special foods for infants. These have considerable novelty and are the outcome of scientific developments of infant feeding. Bickiepegs are finger-shaped biscuits of a hard and tough texture, designed for gnawing by the teething baby. There is a hole through one end of the Bickiepeg so that the biscuit can be tied round the child's neck. Then as a modern development of babies' rusks there are Chu-chus, which are wholemeal rusks, baked crisper than usual. For older children and adults there are Raisin Rusques, also made of wholemeal flour, but containing raisins, butter and eggs. These three articles sell at 1s. per packet. The other speciality which we have received is Bickiepeg broth, the composition of which has been adjusted to favour bone development and form a nourishing food for older children. This is ready for use and sells at 2s. per jar. The increased attention given nowadays to dietary questions should lead to great interest being taken in these products, and pharmacists should be acquainted with the claims of these modern dietary articles.

**COST OF LIVING.**—Official figures give the cost of living on December 1 as 79 per cent. above that of July 1914. The corresponding figure for December 1, 1925, was 77 per cent.

## December Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for December in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

**Lower.**—Aq. menth. pip. conc., 14s. 6d. lb.; argent. nit., 2s. 10d. oz.; ol. menth. pip., 50s. lb.; pulv. jalap. co., 3s. 6d. lb.; tr. lobeliae, 6s. 3d. lb.; ung. methyl salicyl. ft., 3s. 6d. lb.; ung. sulphuris, 1s. 8d. lb.; ung. zinci, 1s. 8d. lb.; vinum antimoniale, 2s. 6d. lb. Bandages: Elastic web, 3 in., 8.1d. yd.; india-rubber, 2½ in. x 1 yd., 19.5d.; open-wove, 6 in. x 6 yds., 4.7d. Cotton wools: sal-alembroth, 1 oz., 2.1d.; unmedicated, 1 oz., 1.7d., 2 oz., 3.0d., 4 oz., 5.6d., 8 oz., 10.8d., 1 lb., 21.0d. Gauzes: boric, ¼ sq. yd., 0.7d., ½ sq. yd., 1.2d.; carbolic, ¼ sq. yd., 0.7d., ½ sq. yd., 1.2d.; iodoform, ¼ sq. yd., 0.9d., ½ sq. yd., 1.5d.; sal-alembroth, ¼ sq. yd., 0.7d., ½ sq. yd., 1.2d.; sublimate, ¼ sq. yd., 0.7d., ½ sq. yd., 1.2d.; unmedicated, 6 sq. yds., 9.8d. Lints: sal-alembroth, 4 oz., 10.1d. Gutta percha tissue, 3.0d. sq. ft.; jaconet, 2.9d. sq. ft.; oiled cambrie, 3.4d. sq. ft.; oiled silk, 4.6d. sq. ft.

**Higher.**—Acid. carbolic, 1s. 7d. lb.; acid. carbolic. liq., 1s. 5d. lb.; acid. hydrocyan. dil., 5d. oz.; acid. salicylic, 2s. 8d. lb.; acid. sulph. aromat., 7s. lb.; collod. flexile meth., 3s. 8d. lb.; collod. meth., 3s. 2d. lb.; copaiba, 4s. 3d. lb.; ferri carb. sacc., 1s. 8d. lb.; inf. aurantii conc., 4s. lb.; inf. aurantii ex conc., 6d. lb.; inf. cinch. acid. conc., 4s. lb.; inf. cinch. acid. ex conc., 6d. lb.; methyl salicylas, 3s. lb.; ol. abietis, 5d. oz.; ol. limonis, 15s. lb.; ol. morrhuae, 9s. gal.; ol. ricini, 1s. 3d. lb.; pot. acet., 2s. lb.; sodii et pot. tart., 1s. 5d. lb.; sodii salicylas, 3s. 8d. lb.; tr. hydrastis, 10s. lb.; ung. hyd. co., 4s. 8d. lb. Bandages: calico, bleached, 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.9d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.8d.; ditto, unbleached, 2 in. x 4 yds., 1.7d., 2½ in. x 4 yds., 2.1d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 2.5d.; crêpe, 2 in., 7.1d., 2½ in., 8.9d.; 3 in., 10.8d.; elastic web, 2½ in., 7.0d. yd.; flannel, 2½ in. x 4 yds., 9.8d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 16.9d.; muslin, 2½ in. x 6 yds., 2.3d., 3 in. x 6 yds., 2.7d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 3.6d.; plaster of Paris, 4 in. x 5 yds., 23.6d. Cotton wools: boric, 2 oz., 3.8d., 4 oz., 7.1d.; sal-alembroth, 2 oz., 3.9d. Gauze and cotton tissue: 2 oz., 3.8d., 4 oz., 7.1d., 8 oz., 13.9d., 1 lb., 27.0d. Lints: unmedicated, 1 oz., 2.3d., 2 oz., 4.0d., 3 oz., 5.8d., 4 oz., 7.5d., 6 oz., 11.0d., 8 oz., 14.3d., 1 lb., 27.5d. Standard dressing No. 2, 3.8d.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

A/1712. Anthrophthalein	S/2812. "Houpette" auto-
S/1612. Baldock's Devitalising	matic powder puff
paste	C/1312. Indian bath soap (for
T/2012. Boutron and Boudets'	hemorrhoids)
soap solution	M/2812. Narcosan
L/2012. Douglas' Egyptian	M/2812. Nozaphene (or Naso-
liniment	phene) gauze

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Agrisol. C/1712	Londovus rat poison. T/1712
Dr. Lovelace's soap. E/2012	Moc-Main Trusses. S/2812
Heald's Worm Capsules. E/2012	Solignum. C/1712
Hovenia perfumes. T/2412	Velocium for hay fever. F/2812
Hypnogen tablets. E/2012	Wulfin's Albulactin. W/1712

## Index to Volume CV.

THE issue for December 25 completed Volume CV, covering the second half of the year 1926. We have in preparation an index for the volume, which will be sent to subscribers who have already intimated that they desire to receive the indexes as published. **The Index is not sent out with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but is supplied free to all subscribers who send us postcard requests for a copy.** Those whose names are already on the list of subscribers who have indicated their desire and still wish to have the index regularly need not send us a further intimation.

**MODERNITY.**—"It is rumoured that the drug stores are falling into line with modern selling schemes. Heaven save us from a parade of mannequins at the Mustard Club showing off the latest plasters."—"Punch," December 15.



## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

### New Year Resolutions

are often regarded as a matter for humorous comment, and there really seems to be no particular reason why anyone should solemnly resolve to do or not to do something as from a certain date. When, however, stock has been taken for us of the results of activities extending over a well-defined period of time, and there is a clear indication of the directions in which we should look for future improvement, the occasion seems apt for resolving upon one's future course. During the Yuletide holiday time has doubtless been found for even closer perusal than usual of the current issue of the *C. & D.*, and I trust many readers have read and taken to heart what is stated in your review of the year concerning the Poisons Committee, the title "chemist," and pharmaceutical parliamentary representation. In that review stock has been taken of the existing position for the chemists of the country; and, I think, there is every justification for them, after digesting the results of the stocktaking, to make New Year resolutions to support the policies the *C. & D.* advocates.

### Your Quarterly Review

of the progress of pharmacy and allied sciences continues to keep us up to date. Last week there were sixteen pages of this clever review, all packed with useful and suggestive information. Under the heading "Pharmaceutical Chemistry" I read with special interest the notes on cod-liver oil applications and those on loss of free iodine in alcoholic solution. These and other practical notes can be made either money-makers or money-savers if the information they convey is properly applied. Proceeding, I found the latest records of vitamin research and noted that others share my doubts concerning the value of colour tests for vitamins. Then, the abstracts under the heading "Medicine" are full of interest, particularly those which deal with the use of soap as coryza preventive, and novel methods of treatment of chilblains. As regards the latter, it seems reasonable to assume that the same treatment will not suit every case, largely because the chilblains are so often in different stages of development. But a soluble calcium salt appears always to be useful, provided care be taken to assist its absorption by the simultaneous administration of good quality cod-liver oil or some other reliable product rich in Vitamin D.

### Is It Merely Coincidence

that accounts for the percentage of drugs found to be adulterated or not up to standard, when examined by public analysts, being almost the same in 1925 as in 1924 and 1923? The Ministry of Health figures for the three years were 5.4, 5.3 and 5.7 respectively. It would be wonderful, I think, if we could assume with any degree of certainty that 94 to 95 per cent. of the drugs sold in this country were free from contamination and up to standard. But I doubt if the report of the Ministry of Health (*C. & D.*, December 18, p. 909) touches more than the fringe of the subject, and I should not be surprised to learn that the numbers of samples taken for examination and the reports thereon are regulated to some extent. It is encouraging to note that reference is made in the report to the sale of drugs by others than chemists, as it would be to the public benefit if the stocks of all unqualified retailers of drugs were examined systematically from time to time. Another important reference in the report is to preparations containing "hardened" cod-liver oil, which are stated to be deficient in their vitamin content. The question is also raised whether the sale of a preparation containing hardened and deodorised cod-liver oil with malt extract can rightly be described as a sale of cod-liver oil and malt, or whether it ought not to be sold with a declaration that the nature of the natural product has been altered.

### At Christmas

it is excusable if one's thoughts turn towards the history of the comestibles which constitute what we call "Christmas cheer." To attempt to name the authors

who have been pleased to write in prose and verse on this subject would be to attempt a review of English literature. Many of them are well known, and many but little known. Among the latter I venture to place Dr. William King, who, strange to say, died on Christmas Day, 1712. Dr. King was a close friend of Dr. Swift, and was, as might be inferred, blest with a wit as sharp and brilliant as would make him an acceptable companion to the satirical dean. One of the best known of King's writings has quite a topical interest; it is his "Art of Cookery, in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry," which was "Humbly inscribed to the Honourable Beef Steak Club," and was published by Lintott in 1708. To those who are bitten by the antiquarian flea I cordially commend this *jeu d'esprit*. Now let me quote his lines pertinent to the day:—

"At Christmas time be careful of your fame,  
See the old Tenant's Table be the same;  
Then if you would send up the Brawnner's Head,  
Sweet Rosemary and Bays around it spread:  
His foaming Tusks let some large Pippin grace,  
Or midst those thund'ring Spears an Orange place;  
Sauce like himself, offensive to its Foes,  
The Roguish Mustard, dang'rous to the Nose,  
Sack and the well-spiced *Hippocras* the Wine,  
Wassail the Bowl with antient Ribbands fine,  
Porridge with Plumbs, and Turkeys with the Chine."

### The Place of Distinction

which the "Roguish Mustard" occupies in King's prescription is significant of the regard the epicures of those times had for this most necessary condiment for the brawn, which latter was not too well adapted for the digestion of those who were not the stoutest trenchermen. An old book containing regulations for the royal table ordered:—"First set forth the mustard with brawn; take your knife in your hand, and cut brawn in the list as it lieth, and lay on your sovereign's trencher and see there be mustard!" The royal prestige attaching to the brawn and mustard almost suffered eclipse in the time of the Commonwealth; the influence of the new *régime* in this matter was so inimical to the mustard that the tallow-chandlers complained that they could not sell their mustard. I don't know whether there were any clubs for the advertising of that commodity, but if the boar's head has not attained its former popularity the brawn continues, and the roast beef insists upon, the accompaniment of the yellow condiment. There are two other items mentioned by our poet—adjuncts to the Christmas feast—which prompt a little curiosity as to their character. We must have on our table, as the principal sweet dish, the plum-pudding. The precise time when it took its place on our menu has not been definitely ascertained. As far as my limited inquiries have extended it must have been about the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth. It was preceded, however, by the "plumb-porridge" or "plumb-pottage." This article was of a different consistence, but it was a recognised dish for the Christmas feast until it was displaced by the pudding. During the eighteenth century both these articles were included in the cookery books.

### "Hippocras the Wine"

is the second adjunct which stimulates inquiry, especially at the hands of the pharmacist. It was the *vinum Hippocraticum*, to be found in many of the older books on physic as well as in the household recipe books of the seventeenth century. The great majority of the authorities are in agreement that the name is taken from the practice of straining the preparation through the filtering bag known as the sleeve of Hippocrates (*manica Hippocratis*), which was made of linen or flannel; there are others who say that the "Father of Medicine" was responsible for the formula in the first instance. The "hypocras," the drinking of which Pepys thought was not a violation of his vow not to drink wine, was probably compounded by some such recipe as that given in the "Receipts" of Sir Kenelm Digby (1668). This was prepared by means of the oils of cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, together with rosewater, ambergris and musk mixed with sugar, added to the wine and strained in the way indicated above.

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## Editorial Articles

### Looking Forward

WE do not know what the New Year has in store for us, and perhaps it is as well that it is so. This uncertainty, however, does not prevent us from working for the improvement of conditions which we know to be imperfect, and if we cannot complete the work, leaving it in such a state that it can be readily continued by others. Now that the Poisons Committee is sitting we hear a lot about reform of the poisons law, and no one can dispute the fact that long use has disclosed several loopholes in the seventy-year-old Pharmacy Act. Much of the reform work has been prevented by the pretensions of laymen to lay down regulations for the governance of the highly technical business of a chemist and druggist. On account of this attitude it has not been possible to appeal to Parliament to assist in bringing the pharmacy laws up to date. Inasmuch as it is believed that further claims for control by laymen are being made in regard to the Pharmacy Acts, alarm will be felt throughout the drug trade. There is also the chance that a Pharmacy Bill will give opportunities for unqualified persons to endeavour to influence members of Parliament in favour of granting qualification without examination or stealing the good name of chemists. The average member of Parliament has surprisingly little knowledge of subjects outside general political questions, and has no time to educate himself in such a complicated matter as the pharmacy laws. The House of Commons can, however, generally command expert technical knowledge from its members in almost any matter but on pharmacy and poison laws. There are, it is true, many medical men in Parliament, but as a rule they are antagonistic to the claims of chemists. The greatest need, therefore, is that pharmacy shall be represented in Parliament by members who know the drug trade by reason of the fact that they are first of all qualified chemists. There is plenty of work for such members which can be done straight away. For instance, a persistent questioning of Ministers might be directed to obtaining information regarding the department that deals with "dangerous" drugs. If it could be shown that a great waste of public money is taking place, that the persons concerned have no technical qualifications



for the positions they hold, and that nowhere else in the world are pharmacists so harassed by regulations making criminal offences of very ordinary business operations, some ground would be gained and interest aroused among other members of Parliament. This would lead to the formation of a group of members of Parliament with the object of stopping waste of public money by Government departments, and also to a reassertion of the rights of Parliament to be the governing authority of this country. We shall return to this subject on a future occasion, but mention it here as one of the matters which will be uppermost in the minds of chemists during the New Year. Then there is the coming struggle regarding the terms of the Insurance Drug Tariff for the next three years, the revision of which is due this year. There is no hope of a spectacular increase in chemists' remuneration, but chemists might well agitate for greater care in the choice of negotiators with the Ministry of Health, whose accomplishments hitherto in this line have been far from impressive. The publication of separate accounts for the Prescription Price Checking Bureau is another thing that needs attention. Many chemists have little idea of the sums of money deducted from their Insurance accounts aggregating over £4,000 for maintaining this department, and are quite unable to judge whether they obtain a good return for their expenditure. The drug-testing scheme also needs revising; it has proved sadly deficient in several cases. Reforms are also needed as regards the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society. We have called attention to the fact that under the new examination regulations the time is near at hand when a chemist and druggist will not be able, as at present, to proceed to the Major examination. It is not too late to reconsider the subject, especially when one considers the conditions of strain under which the original regulations were passed. We are glad that the North British Executive is seized with the importance of this matter. We have also had our attention called to the injustice to candidates who "fail" at the examinations when they should have been "referred" in a subject. We note, however, that examiners and the Council are alive to this, and we trust that the misery unwittingly caused to candidates will be mitigated by a change of policy. The business side of many chemists' establishments has been greatly improved within the past few years, but in many cases leaves room for further reform. The claims of the income-tax authorities have caused more careful attention to the arithmetic of business. The *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List and the companion Stocktaking Pads have also contributed to the improvement. It is being recognised through force of circumstances that the only way to counteract unjust claims from the tax authorities is to be able to show proper accounts. These cannot be complete unless they include systematic stocktaking. There is no room for argument between the tax collector and a chemist who can produce proper proof of his income. There is still time to carry out a stocktaking so as to begin the New Year well.

To all our readers we wish health, happiness and prosperity in the New Year.

### Linseed Oil Outlook

MARKET conditions in linseed and linseed oil have been very unsettled and uncertain for several months past, chiefly on account of the conflicting crop advices from the River Plate. Private estimates of the new crop which have been circulated show considerable variation, approximating to as low as 1,400,000 tons. Excessive rains and generally adverse weather conditions prior to the new harvest, and also since the latter was initiated,

as happened in the past, obviously accounted for these widely divergent crop forecasts. Whereas private estimates in most cases tended to exert a bullish influence on sentiment, the eagerly awaited first official estimate of the new Argentine crop made its appearance last week, indicating a probable yield of 1,820,000 tons, which compared with the previous crop outturn would show a deficit of only about 80,000 tons. On this basis there should be an exportable surplus of about 1,630,000 tons, which combined with an unshipped surplus of approximately 300,000 tons of old seed, as estimated recently, would thus make total exportable resources well over 1,900,000 tons for the coming year. It is obvious that the official forecast has upset calculations, and previous to the holidays there was a sharp setback in values, more particularly for linseed oil, which dropped to under £31 for spot delivery, basis net, naked, ex mill, while forward positions were dealt in down to under £30. Although experience has shown that official Argentine forecasts cannot be altogether depended upon, the outlook nevertheless sufficiently emphasises the fact that very full supplies will again confront the world's markets in the coming year. When the export movement of the new Argentine crop gets into full swing towards mid-February, or latest in March, there is no doubt that the market will be put to a test, although it is quite possible that it will offer some resistance to "bearing" tactics on any further important depreciation at a level of values which is once more proving more attractive to dealers and consumers. It is probable that the United States will again take a large portion of the Argentine exportable surplus, although the progress of the Continental demand is uncertain, while buying from that quarter has been decidedly more restricted of late. The trade demand for linseed oil continues very active in the eastern parts of the United States, although buying in the central and western districts is still confined to actual needs. Crop news from India is fairly satisfactory so far, although rains are rather badly needed in some parts if serious crop damage is not to ensue. There should be ample room for an improving outlet in this country in the new year under the much more promising industrial outlook, but consumers are still living from hand to mouth, and there is certainly no reason why they should depart from that policy under present bearish influences. There has been lately some pressure to sell new crop seed by Argentine shippers, and the prices for February-March shipment fell to about £14 10s., this representing a discount of about £1 per ton, compared with early shipment of old crop at £15 10s. The latter figure shows a wide margin against shippers' terms of Calcutta seed at £17 a ton, and even over that figure. The returns given below show the official home imports covering the last eleven months, compared with last year :—

Tons	1925	1926
U.K. imports, Jan.-Nov. :—		
From Russia .. .. .	17,686	24,223
From Argentine Republic .. .. .	137,961	265,643
From British East India .. .. .	141,425	38,202
From Canada .. .. .	1,505	nil
From other countries .. .. .	9,117	12,625
Total .. .. .	307,694	340,693

The aggregate shown for this year indicates, compared with the figures for 1925, an excess of about 33,000 tons, but a substantial decrease against the corresponding returns for 1924, which amounted to 410,428 tons. Contributions from the River Plate this year were not much less than double those for last year, which thus more than made up for the material shrinkage in the receipts from East India, while arrivals from Russia have shown

a tendency to augment, and supplies from other countries also show an increase. The crop movement in the Argentine has been on liberal lines lately, whereas receipts at Indian ports have remained on the short side. It is believed, however, that in the latter country a fairly important reserve of seed will become available in the early months of next year, provided prospects of the next crop do not arouse any anxiety. In regard to North America, domestic supplies have been moving moderately, with crushers seemingly well supplied. A fair surplus is held up in Canada over the winter or until the spring, which will probably then find its way into the States. The quantities afloat at present to home and Continental ports are very light, especially to the United Kingdom, and the scarcity of spot seed is responsible for a premium being paid of 15s. to 20s. a ton for spot and near-at-hand parcels. Outgoings of home-made oil and receipts of foreign oil this year were as follows, with comparisons:—

Tons	1924	1925	1926
Jan.-Nov. :—			
Linseed oil U.K. exports ..	28,881	23,570	21,512
Linseed oil U.K. imports ..	2,084	14,768	13,524
Net exports .. ..	26,797	8,802	7,988

There has been well-sustained competition by Continental crushers on this side, but our exports are moderate, allowing for the difficulties which the home mills encountered during the coal crisis. The current cost of linseed oil is not unreasonable, while the two extreme highest and lowest figures touched last year on the spot were £53 and £33 10s.

## Books for Chemists

The following are additional or later notes regarding the article on books for chemists which appears in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1927:—

### MATERIA MEDICA

Wills, G. S. F. Organic Materia Medica. (16th ed.) Pp. 110. 4s. Simpkin, 1918.

### PHARMACOPŒIAS

Martindale, W. H., and Westcott, W. W. Extra Pharmacopœia, Vol. II. Pp. 820. (18th ed.) 20s. Lewis, 1925.

### URINE ANALYSIS

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis. 7½ x 4½. Pp. 88. 3s. 6d. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Carruthers, T. Urine Examination Made Easy. 7½ x 5. Pp. 48. 2s. Churchill, 1921.

Hewat, A. F. Examination of the Urine and Other Clinical Sickroom Methods. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 106. 2s. 6d. Livingstone, 1921.

### VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

Hampshire, C. H. Volumetric Analysis. 7s. 6d. Churchill.

## Personalities

MR. W. H. KEMP, chemist and druggist, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

MR. A. BOND HICKISSON, of John Bond (London), Ltd., asks us to convey his thanks to the manufacturers who by their vote secured his re-election to the manufacturers' section of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

MR. FRANK DUCK, M.B., B.S., son of Mr. W. G. Duck, chemist and druggist, St. John's Square, Cardiff, has received an appointment under the Shanghai Municipal Council as assistant pathologist. Dr. Duck, who is a well-known lawn tennis player, sails on January 14.

## Historic Apparatus at Auction

By W. Maskew, Ph.C., F.S.M.C.

ON December 16 Stevens's Auction Rooms, Ltd., London, W.C.2, disposed of 176 lots of old scientific instruments; the collection of the late Mr. Conrad W. Cooke. The names of several distinguished scientists and inventors were associated in one way or another with many of the experimental models offered for sale. Personal relics of their genius, however, were somewhat at a discount; there was nothing sensational to record in the prices realised. It would seem that, in spite of the benefits bequeathed to the community by men brilliant in electricity, radiography, or chemical science, their good works are quickly "interred with their bones," and that if honours fall to them during their lifetime they are usually belated. The highest price realised was £16 for a fine universal sundial by Jackson. Lot 66, the important historical Wimshurst machine, the original model presented to Mr. Conrad Cooke by the inventor (accompanied by a letter from Mr. Wimshurst verifying the fact), sold for £10. Other lots of interest to pharmacists or students of physics were as follows:—

- 36.—Complete harmonigraph on tripod, by Newton, £3 3s.
- 42.—Fino set of weights for a chemical balance to 1,000 grams, by Oertling, £2 5s.
- 57.—Astronomical telescope, with 3-in. object glass and a terrestrial ditto, on stand, by Casella, £5 5s.
- 78.—Antique phonograph and part of another, £1.
- 80.—Large induction coil, by Apps, in case, £1.
- 93.—Early form of galvanometer, together with a photo of Faraday from Claudot, history of invention printed on back; also another antique galvanometer, 6s.
- 107.—Gyroscope, by Newton, and two oases of bar magnets, £1 2s.
- 111.—Mahogany microscope slide cabinet, to hold 500, and 204 mounted slides, £4.
- 113.—Monocular microscope, by Smith Beck, with mechanical stage fittings, five objectives, etc., £2 15s.
- 116.—Wedge photometer, by Darker, a kaleidoscope, etc., £1 16s.
- 119.—Fino Nicol prism, 1½ in., in major axis, and a spar prism (Wollaston's form), £5.
- 121A.—Case of 23 absorption tubes for the spectroscope, and a case of chemical crystals, £1 10s.
- 122.—Vacuum tube fashioned as a diadem, 55s.
- 124.—Sir William Crookes's "Shadow of the Cross" tube, and 10 other high vacuum tubes, £1.
- 134.—Aerometric balance for measuring the density of the air, invented by Professor Potter (with description), £4 10s.
- 159.—Blowpipe, formerly property of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, authenticated by letter (signed by his widow, who gave it to Mr. Conrad Cooke), 17s.
- 161.—Daguerre's photographic lens, 1829 (stated to be the first lens used by him), £1 2s.
- 162.—Thunder house model, made by Joseph Priestley, F.R.S., to illustrate identity of lightning and electricity (first model of kind exhibited at Scientific Loan Exhibition, 1876), £2.
- 164.—Foucault's original apparatus used by him in experiments to determine velocity of light, £12.

The principal buyers' names as given at the sale included Bower, Brown, Court, Davidson, Grace, Gunther, Jackson, and Shepherd.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TURKISH CUSTOMS has decided to issue a fortnightly publication, which will be supplied to agents and importers.

PRUSSIAN PHARMACY STATISTICS.—At the end of the year 1925 the number of pharmacies in Prussia totalled 3,654, of these 1,204 were non-transferable personal concessions. The pharmaceutical *personnel* consisted of 3,043 proprietors, 910 managers, 2,388 qualified and 1,199 unqualified pharmacy assistants, and 531 apprentices. In the course of that year 28 businesses changed hands, while 55 new pharmacies were opened. In addition to the above businesses there were 117 branch pharmacies and 198 hospital pharmacies, while 292 medical practitioners—including 142 homeopaths—were authorised to supply medicaments to their patients.



# An Elder Statesman's Message

This article is specially contributed by Mr. Walter Hills, Ph.C., Senior Past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I HAVE been asked by my friend, the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to contribute a New Year's message of encouragement to the newer generation of pharmacists. He says he turns to me because he regards me as one of the elder statesmen. He is, certainly, correct in applying to me the word "elder," as I have to admit that I am in my eightieth year, and that I have been for sixteen years the senior past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Whether or not, however, I have a claim to the title of statesman I must leave others to decide from the records of twenty-eight years' service on the Council of the Society, for three of which I was President.

Perhaps the most anxious part I had to play during my term of office was as a member of a Departmental Committee of the Privy Council (1903) appointed to inquire into the conditions of sales to the public of certain poisonous substances, which up to that time had been sold only by registered chemists and druggists. At the conclusion of our sitting I felt it my duty to write a minority report, saying that whatever value mechanical conditions of sale might possess I considered that the greatest security for the public in all such sales was the qualification of the vendor. It is, perhaps, apropos that I should make this reference, as I understand that the subject of the poison laws is again under consideration by a special Departmental Committee.

I suppose it is now, as it has always been, characteristic of "young men to see visions," as it is of "old men to dream dreams." It is well and almost essential for youth to visualise the future in a hopeful and optimistic spirit, and it is a huge mistake for the old to grow out of all sympathy with modern developments, and to become solely *laudatores temporis acti*. It is, however, natural for some of us, who are advanced in years, to dream somewhat wistfully of the past and of the very different conditions under which pharmacy was practised fifty or sixty years ago.

## FEATURES OF AN HISTORIC PHARMACY

As I dream I picture to myself a visit to the pharmaceutical establishment with which I was closely associated for forty years (1870-1910), and which, although *sui generis*, was typical of many others on a smaller scale. Passing along one of London's chief West End thoroughfares, I enter a pharmacy having a picturesque Georgian shop front, furnished with the usual car-

boys and glass jars, but devoid of all articles for sale. Crossing the threshold I enter a pharmacy with long, open counters on the right and on the left. Behind the counters are a dozen qualified dispensers fully occupied and carrying out their work under the immediate gaze of customers. I see little, or no, evidence of what is known as general trade, though I call to mind shallow cupboards filled with bottles containing old-fashioned, mostly pharmacopœial, remedies which were then much in demand. The walls of the pharmacy are fitted with

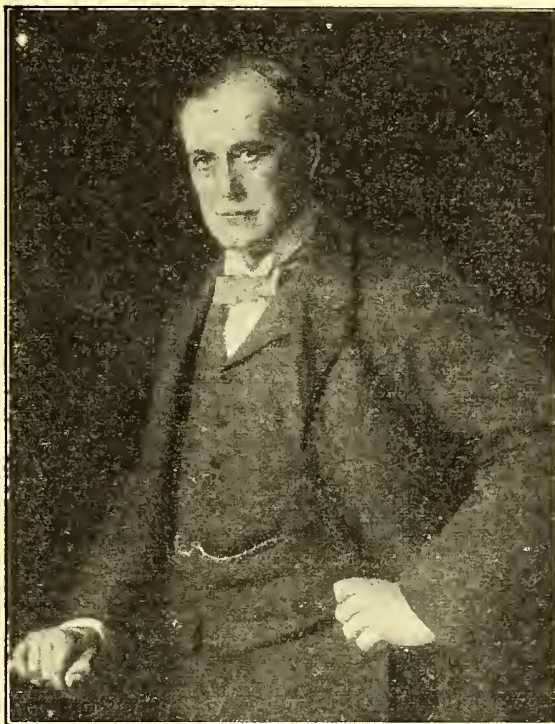
narrow shelves, on which are the gold-labelled bottles and jars containing dispensing requirements. I pass by the office of the proprietor, and come upon a spacious and well-lighted steam laboratory. On this morning, and it happens to be summer-time, the largest of the block-tin pans is full of rose petals for the distillation of rose water. On other mornings I recall porters and boys picking over belladonna, hemlock, or other herbs fresh from the country, to be made into extracts. I then visit other departments and find qualified juniors making stock pills, suppositories, etc., and weighing up seidlitz powders. I notice also an expert making effervescent granular preparations. I may, too, see a wholesale order, not obtained by tender, in the process of collection.

As I regain consciousness I call to mind that all assistants, other than the three managers, were lodged and boarded on the

premises. The hours of business were fairly long, though shorter than in many parts of the country and suburbs. There was a monthly half-holiday on Saturday, but the statutory weekly half-holiday came in later. I call attention to these dreams and notes of the past in order to show my younger readers what an intensely interesting business a truly all-round pharmacy could be in those Victorian days.

## GROWING CALL FOR PRECISION

As I awake to the present I find on every side alterations, marvellous inventions and developments involving subdivision of labour, and I note that the practice of pharmacy has undergone consequent changes. Take, for example, the growing call for precision in the use of medicines. Our knowledge of the active principles of many of the much-used natural drugs has grown so much that chemically or physiologically standardised preparations are demanded by the prescriber; such operations are not easily undertaken by the pharmacist in a retail



MR. WALTER HILLS, Ph.C.

(From the portrait presented in 1910, now in the Council Chamber of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain)



business. How different from the old times about which I have been writing, when one of an assistant's first duties, at 9 a.m., was to make the fresh infusions likely to be required during the day; well do I remember the large quantities of compound infusion of gentian that were made. At times I wonder what appearance those mixtures, which were largely composed of freshly prepared infusions or decoctions, presented when they reached home and were kept for a time.

These are also days of elegant and stable preparations. Clever pharmacists, often in the well-equipped laboratories of manufacturing chemists, are constantly devising useful and attractive combinations; such preparations, which take up much shelf-room, have not, however, the same attraction for the dispenser as those of his own devising, or those of the British Pharmacopoeia made by himself. In these days of attractive-looking machine-made pills, it is interesting to recall that many customers in old times preferred that their compound rhubarb pills should be rolled out from the mass whilst they waited, being not so particular about the spherical shape or attractive appearance of the pills, as about their softness and quickness of action. Reference should also be made to the manufacture and extensive use in medicine of synthetic chemicals, which were almost unknown at the time of which I have been writing. As for rates, rents, taxes, salaries and wages, they were, from our present experience, on an extremely modest scale, whilst all preparations having rectified spirit as a constituent could be sold at what we should now regard as a very moderate figure. Finally, these are times of increasing specialisation, which does not much encourage the all-round man, also of multiple shops and stores, which are financed, directly or indirectly, by the public.

#### VALUE OF A PHARMACIST'S TRAINING

Comparing, then, the altered conditions of the present with those of half a century ago, may one still prophesy bright futures for the young men now entering our ranks? I confess that the number of those now registering as apprentices and students, no less than 761 during the last three months, gives food for thought. This notwithstanding, I think that the training of a pharmacist, the all-round knowledge acquired in the shop and at the student's bench, together with the statutory qualification, combine to equip a man for a useful and successful career.

Of the aspirants who succeed in obtaining their professional qualifications some will specialise in science (chemical, physical, or medical), some will obtain public appointments, others by skill and knowledge will, in connection with their pharmacies, conduct the important analyses and investigations which will be increasingly required, and, finally, others, with commercial ambition, will love to build up, in spite of ever-growing competition, large and remunerative businesses. To each and all of these and to all readers of my disjointed article I wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

*Mr. Walter Hills is the nephew of the late Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills, who from 1859 to 1891 owned the historic business of John Bell & Co., Oxford Street, London, W.1, founded in 1798. After serving his apprenticeship with Gibbs & Gurnell, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and enjoining his experience in Berlin and Paris, Mr. Walter Hills entered his uncle's pharmacy in 1870. He was at that time already a pharmaceutical chemist, and ten years later he joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. T. H. Hills had meanwhile been President for three years; in 1896 Mr. Walter Hills followed Mr. Michael Corteghe in the chair and held office for the same length of time as his uncle had. In 1903 he created a precedent by accepting the treasurer'ship, which he held till 1910. He entered into partnership in the firm of John Bell & Co. in 1891, and for a few years from 1893 onwards was the sole proprietor. In 1908 the wholesale and retail departments were reorganised into two businesses, and a limited company was formed in each case. Mr. Hills has for some years past resided in the Isle of Wight.*

## Festivities

### Dance at Edinburgh

THE Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association held a dance at Windsor House on December 17, where a representative gathering of Edinburgh pharmacists, assistants, apprentices and students from the pharmaceutical classes filled the dance hall to its capacity. A distinctively pharmaceutical programme, beautifully designed by Miss MacDonnell, was much admired. Under the able leadership of Messrs. G. Hedderwick and H. B. Young, a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent.

### "A Happy Family Gathering"

THE chemists of Newport (Mon.) held a "By request" whist drive and dance at the Westgate Hotel on December 16, when 250 guests were present. Mr. J. H. Jackson, the genial President of the Association (who wore the new chain of office), welcomed the guests. The secretaries (Mr. A. Bloom and Mr. Howard Jones), with the help of the committee, had organised a great success; a local newspaper described it as "a happy family gathering." The dance M.C.'s were Messrs. Giles and Podget; whist M.C.'s, Messrs. A. O. Findlay and W. A. Findlay. Several prizes were presented.

## Drug Index

### Summary 1919-1926 Inclusive

THE drug index at the end of 1925 stood at 148.2; there was a steady decline, but small in extent, until August, when a slight rise began to be shown, mainly through a small number of items frequently used, the figure for December being 145.4, or 2.8 below the same month in 1925. The lowest figure during the year was 141.3, a difference of 7.0. The average figure for the twelve months is 3.8, which yields a depreciation value on prices of 2.6 per cent. In surgical dressings the variation has been greater; starting at 225.0, the figure of December 1925, it fell by progressive stages until it reached 188.2, at which it now stands. This amounts to an average of 20.05, yielding a depreciation in price values of 9 per cent. In taking stock these figures should be allowed in striking a balance. It may be noted that 188.2 is the lowest index for surgical dressings since October 1916, when it stood at 170.

#### DRUGS (1913 = 100)

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan.	232.9	315.2	239.0	182.0	152.2	164.0	152.4	148.2
Feb.	230.6	324.3	226.0	178.0	153.7	160.3	152.0	147.7
Mar.	216.2	336.4	215.8	171.3	153.6	160.7	152.3	144.5
April	207.0	345.8	212.8	170.4	155.1	159.3	151.3	143.7
May	196.0	344.6	209.7	169.8	157.3	158.7	149.0	142.5
June	200.9	362.7	207.5	161.2	156.9	156.2	148.4	141.3
July	202.3	341.4	200.4	158.9	157.2	158.7	149.6	141.3
Aug.	205.2	322.5	193.2	158.2	156.5	156.2	149.6	143.6
Sept.	213.9	334.6	188.1	155.4	157.2	154.7	149.5	144.2
Oct.	216.2	289.6	186.8	154.7	156.6	152.3	148.8	145.8
Nov.	216.4	268.2	188.9	153.4	160.8	154.4	148.4	144.2
Dec.	218.0	258.2	188.2	153.3	161.9	152.7	148.2	145.4

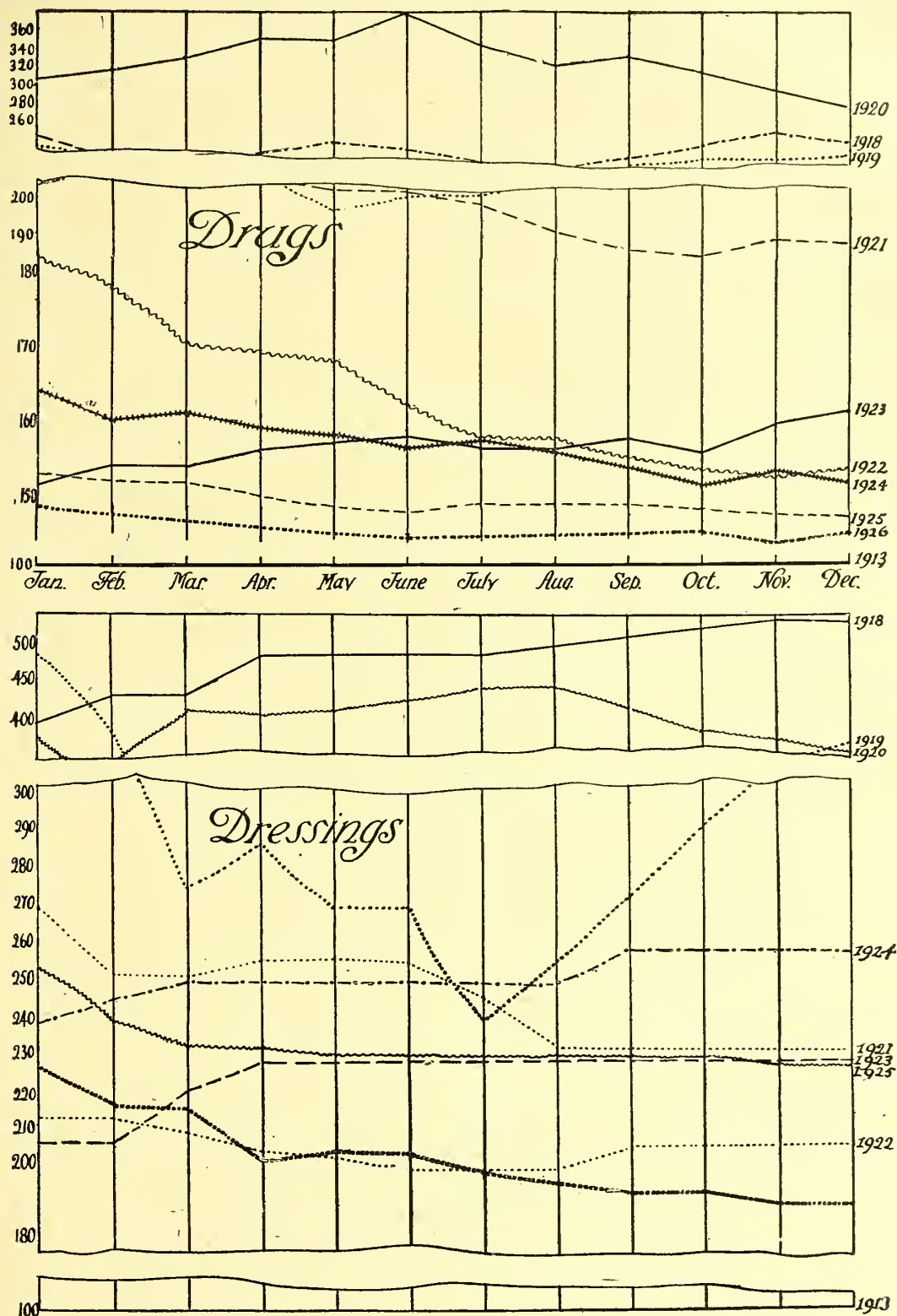
#### DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan.	478.4	390.2	268.8	214.6	205.4	239.6	252.6	225.0
Feb.	390.0	357.6	250.6	214.6	205.4	243.0	239.6	216.6
Mar.	276.2	405.8	250.6	209.0	219.0	250.3	235.6	216.6
April	286.8	400.4	256.6	203.4	225.4	250.3	235.6	206.4
May	268.8	402.4	256.8	201.2	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4
June	268.8	408.2	256.2	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4
July	231.3	445.2	244.4	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	205.4
Aug.	253.3	445.2	230.6	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	201.8
Sept.	270.1	406.6	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2
Oct.	292.9	374.2	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2
Nov.	308.7	365.2	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2
Dec.	333.7	320.6	230.6	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2

NEW SPRING AT HARROGATE.—What is described as "a new sulphur spring" is reported to have been discovered on the Oakdale golf course, Harrogate, which is the property of the borough. A sample of the water is to be analysed.



## Review of the Drug Index



This graph shows the course of the C. & D. Index for Drugs and Surgical Dressings for the past nine years compared with pre-war figures

## Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on December 19 in the Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, the President (Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P.) in the chair. There were present also Messrs. A. C. McBride, J.P. (Vice-President), J. E. Connor, J.P., H. G. Pring, J.P., J. F. Grimes, J.P., S. S. Badger, J.P., J. C. Culbert, A. Wilson, Joseph Moffet, W. J. Rankin, W. S. Taylor, J. C. Culbert, F. Storey, S. Suffern, Jas. Dundee, Dr. Fielden, Dr. Acheson and Professor Small. Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary) and Professor Wren, of the Municipal College of Technology, were in attendance. The President welcomed Mr. J. F. Grimes, J.P., to the Council for the first time in succession to the late Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., and also offered congratulations to Mr. F. Storey on obtaining the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist.

### COMMUNICATIONS

A letter was read from Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., presenting for the Society's library a copy of Flückiger & Hanbury's "Pharmacographia," Hanbury's science papers, and Evers's "Chemistry of Drugs." The thanks of the Council were directed to be sent. Letters from two registered druggists who wrote from Australia seeking information regarding the new examination were referred to the Education Committee.

### CLASSES IN THE COUNTRY

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Ministry of Education in reply to the Council's communication, stating that:—

The Ministry is prepared to accept as an approved course of associated subject for the purposes of the Regulations for the payment of attendance grants to technical schools and classes, the course outlined in your letter under reply, viz.:—*First Year:* Business methods and physics. *Second Year:* Botany. *Third Year:* Chemistry. The Ministry would be prepared to sanction arrangements made by Education or Technical Instruction Committees for the conduct under their control of such classes in the laboratories of local secondary schools, provided that the accommodation and equipment were satisfactory and that the agreements made by the committees with the secondary school authorities and the teachers of the classes could be approved by the Ministry. The Ministry would require to be furnished at the earliest possible moment with details of all proposals of this nature. The Ministry has not now any definite rules prescribing the minimum number of students for whom classes should be organised, but as the general arrangements for the conduct of classes in technical schools are subject to its approval, the Ministry retains the power to refuse to recognise any class the enrolment for which would in its opinion not justify the expenditure entailed. Each case is considered on its merits.

It was decided to circulate the letter to each member, and the matter was referred to the Education Committee. Correspondence from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was read on the question of reciprocity. Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary), writing as follows on December 4:—

I submitted your letter concerning the recognition of persons who have passed the full examination for registration in this country to the Council at their meeting this week. The letter was referred to the Education Committee, which will meet on January 4. I wonder if you could give me the following information before that day? (1) What certificates other than that of the Special Preliminary examination of Queen's University do you accept for registration as an apprentice? (2) The number of candidates who have entered for the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination, and the number who have passed? (3) The names of the institutions approved by your society for training students for (a) the pure science subjects and (b) the pharmaceutical subjects. (4) The names and qualifications of your examiners. (5) How much of the examination is oral and how much written? (6) The number of persons who have entered for the full Pharmaceutical Chemist examination, and the number who have passed. (7) Number of apprentices registered during the last year.

The SECRETARY said with the help of Professor Small he had replied to the various points on which information was asked.

### PHARMACOPEIA REVISION

A lengthy correspondence with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the subject of the revision of the Pharmacopœia was read, in the course of which they suggested the appointment of a representative to the Committee.

Mr. BADGER proposed that Professor Small be sent. The question of the lines on which Professor Small was to go was referred to the Education Committee, and members were invited to send in suggestions.

### AGRICULTURAL LICENCES

On the question of agricultural licences, the PRESIDENT said there appeared to be some misunderstanding, and the secretary would see the Home Office on the matter. The Minister of Home Affairs expressed the view to a deputation that they had made a very strong case for the country districts, and they understood no licence would be granted in any town where there were pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. McBRIDE said he knew of a town where there were two pharmaceutical chemists, but a licence had been granted to an outsider.

Several members expressed the view that they had as strong a case for the city as the country, and the President said he thought the matter would come all right in time.

The secretary was instructed to ask the Home Office for a ruling that no licence should be granted where there was a chemist within a radius of five miles.

Mr. GRIMES said it was very difficult to control this business in country towns, and instanced difficulty arising in connection with sheep dipping.

### PRESIDENT'S CHAIN OF OFFICE

The report from the General Purposes Subcommittee appointed to deal with the President's Badge and Chain of Office was submitted, in which they recommend the Committee to purchase a badge and chain of office at a cost of £45.

Mr. SUFFERN said he was under the impression the matter of the chain of office had been postponed for five years.

After some discussion the PRESIDENT said they could rescind the resolution if they liked. It was immaterial whether they had a chain or not. The minutes were afterwards adopted.

### EDUCATION

The SECRETARY read the results of the December examinations, already published (*C. & D.*, December 18, p. 890).

Dr. ACHESON, one of the examiners, said the facilities offered by the College of Technology were excellent.

Mr. STOREY, as a candidate, endorsed this statement, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee of the College, Professor Earls and Professor Wren. The resolution was passed unanimously.

In reply to Mr. Connor, the SECRETARY said that if the candidates applied they could get the marks in the ordinary examinations. It was decided that in future the date to be put on the certificates be the date of the Council meeting at which the report was made that the candidates had passed.

Mr. McBRIDE moved that the resolution passed by the Council on May 21, 1926, concerning the appointment of one examiner in botany and pharmacognosy, be rescinded, and that one examiner be appointed in botany and another in pharmacy. The resolution was passed and the matter was referred to the Education Committee.

Four new members were elected.

**HIGHLY SOLUBLE BORAX.**—Mere pharmacists sometimes envy the facility with which daily newspapers are able to override the ordinary facts of natural science. Here, for example, is an excerpt from toilet hints by "a woman chemist" in "The Morning Post" of December 10: "The face must never be steamed before dancing. It should be wiped over with a very weak lotion containing one part of borax to about three parts of water."



## Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 30.

### London Markets

THE markets have been virtually closed since the issue of our last report, and not until next week, when stock-taking operations have been concluded, will business approach normal. The reduction of 6d. per gallon in METHYLATED SPIRIT last week has led to a drop of 1½d. per lb. in METHYLATED ETHERS, which are now quoted in W. quarts as follows:—Sp. gr. 0.750, 1s. 2d.; 0.735, 1s. 2½d.; 0.730, 1s. 2½d.; 0.725, 1s. 4½d.; 0.725, triply rect., 1s. 9d.; 0.720, 1s. 5½d.; 0.717, 1s. 11½d.; ether purif., 0.720, ex s.v.m. (ether, B.P. 1914), 2s. 4d. per lb.; not less than 12 W. qts. is ½d. per lb. less, and drums or carboys are 1d. per lb. less. In drugs, a fair business has been done in NUX VOMICA recently, and 15s. per cwt. has been paid in several directions, with 17s. asked for Cochín. MENTHOL is firm at 17s. 9d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and 17s. 6d. has been refused; there are buyers of January-March shipment at 16s. 7½d. c.i.f. American PEPPERMINT OIL has been sold at 20s. c.i.f. to arrive, and on the spot 22s. 6d. is asked. Japanese dementholised is steady at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. At the CINCHONA auction, to be held on January 12 in Amsterdam, 46,036 kilos Java pharmaceutical bark will be offered for sale, representing a total content of 1,133 kilos quinine sulphate. The whole consists entirely of Succirubra. Zanzibar CLOVES are slow of sale at 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb. on the spot and 9½d. afloat; for shipment, October-December is 9d., and January-March is 8½d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended December 25 were 99, and the deliveries 490, leaving a stock of 7,733 bales, against 12,523 bales in 1925, and 15,480 bales in 1924. Up to December 25 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 11,703, against 18,891 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 18,176, against 21,472 last year. PIMENTO is firmer at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and for January-February shipment 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. has been paid. PEPPER is idle, black Singapore offering at 11½d. on the spot, and white Muntok at 1s. 7½d. per lb. GUM ACACIA is quiet, natural Kordofan sorts offering on the spot at 46s. per cwt., and cleaned at 49s. To arrive 40s. 9d. to 41s. c.i.f. is quoted for sorts, and cleaned at 42s. 9d. to 43s. c.i.f. SHELLAC opened firm after the holidays, the value of usual standard TN orange quality being 200s. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s. to 290s.; pure button, 245s.; and AC cakey, 195s. To arrive, TN for December-January shipment has been sold at 193s. to 195s. c.i.f.; sales for delivery include March at 200s. to 195s., and May, 204s. to 197s. 6d. An auction of 95 tins VANILLA will be held on Wednesday, January 5. The appearance of the MERCURY market is perhaps slightly easier, although there is no material change in the position. Trade inquiries over the end of the year have dwindled to insignificant dimensions, and here and there a few second-hand lots are obtainable on the spot at about £17 10s., although some sellers are still asking up to £17 15s. Parcels to arrive could doubtless be secured at £17 5s., and possibly a little less, with the usual discount allowed. Producers being well sold up, this militates against the possibility of any sudden break. Arrivals in London comprise 5,683 lb. from Spain, 7,500 lb. from Italy, and 3,300 lb. from Mexico. The tendency of the TURPENTINE market has been again easier, due to sagging prices in America and a check to the demand there, while there has been but little inquiry in this market over the holidays. Prices now are at a level which is about the lowest seen this year, but the outlook is uncertain. The London spot market closes at 58s. 6d. per cwt.; January-April, 59s. 9d.; and May-June, 59s. 9d. Deliveries last week were curtailed by the holidays, amounting to 1,010 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 105,205 barrels, comparing with 87,558 barrels the same period last year. Total stocks were 43,887 barrels. Including the quantities afloat, the London visible supply was about 46,745 barrels, comparing to 59,985 barrels this time last year. RESIN prices have moved in buyers' favour, owing to a setback in the demand, but the statistical position is considered strong. C.i.f. quotations for shipment from America were about as follows:—B to I, 24s. 6d.; K to M, 29s.; N, 30s.; W.G., 33s.; and W.W., 37s. Terms on the spot command a premium of 9d. over these rates. HANKOW WOOD OIL is dull at 72s. per cwt. in barrels on spot. HULL CASTOR OIL is 6d. per cwt. easier at 54s. for pharmaceutical, 49s. for firsts, 47s. for seconds, net, barrels included, cx mill. RUBBER is dearer on the week by ½d. per lb. In spite of the holiday feeling, and the absence of any large spot orders, the market has been remarkably firm, due to the firmness of sellers. As we have indicated for some time past, with the

recent fall in price, there has been several "bear" raids on the market, with the result that certain positions have been oversold, and sellers have found it difficult to buy back their sales without pushing the market up in consequence. America has come through very steady, and the cables from Singapore report a fair amount of direct buying from New York. Stocks last week were again increased, and deliveries were small. The total increase amounted to 1,058 tons, and the London stock now stands at 43,382 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 1s. 7d.; February-March, 1s. 7½d.; April-June, 1s. 7½d. per lb.

### Cablegrams

NEW YORK, December 23.—Business is quiet. Stillingia root has advanced to 28c. per lb., and oil of spikenard to 16c. per lb. Senega has declined to 73c. per lb., and menthol is steady at \$4.75 per lb.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Business is quiet. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$11.25 per U.S. gallon, and Oregon balsam of fir to \$1.30 per U.S. gallon. Stramonium leaves are dearer at 15c. per lb.

### Chemical Markets During 1926

WHAT might well have been a year of progress towards pre-war prosperity has ended in a disappointing manner. Business during the opening months was satisfactory and the outlook distinctly promising. Then came the general strike, short in duration, but devastating in its effect on commerce, and then for months followed the dismal experience of a long-drawn-out strike in the coal-mining industry. Lasting between seven and eight months, it is surprising that the general trade of the country was not more dislocated than it was, but this was largely due to the use of alternative fuel, such as oil and electricity, and the consumption of imported coal. Industry was carried on despite the lack of an adequate supply of coal from the mines at home, but the manufacturers concerned have been handicapped by higher costs and inferior material, so far as fuel was concerned. Although this unfortunate labour trouble has overshadowed all other happenings, the chemical trade, beyond having to pay a high price for inferior fuel, has in most cases avoided closing down. Actual volume production has very probably been below normal, but has been sufficient to meet the restricted requirements of consuming industries, most of whom have been on half-time at intervals or closed down altogether.

A feature worthy of comment is that, during such a year of slack markets, prices show less fluctuation than during any year since the war. This steadiness is due to the fact, as we stated in our last annual report (*C. & D.*, January 2, p. 28), that prices have been more in accordance with costs of production, and, secondly, to a general movement on the Continent, and to some extent at home, in the formation of combines and syndicates to control prices. Makers throughout the world have found such agreements with their competitors necessary, and they appear to be actuated for the purposes of mutual preservation rather than as a means of inflating prices, which was the old idea predominating a combine.

So far as these controls concern consumers, they are mostly beneficial, inasmuch as they have an immediate steadying effect on the market by standardising prices; they furnish reliable and economic sources of supply through the sales representatives. The large majority of the more important industrial chemicals usually imported are now under the control of these combines, but the movement for mutual understanding in this way has not spread so much on the pharmaceutical side of the industry or in coal-tar products, although "gentlemen's agreements" on prices are fairly common in the former markets. International rates of exchanges, with the exception of France, Belgium and Italy, are now more or less stabilised, the chief improvement during the year being the German mark, which is now on a gold basis. The French and Belgian franc have been at low levels all the year, and have at times, through violent fluctuations, caused a good deal of trouble, and not a little speculation. Throughout the year France has held a strong position as regards ability to compete successfully in this market on account of the cheapness of the franc, and Belgium has also benefitted in this way, but, if these two countries do make an effort during the coming year to bring their currency to anything approaching normal,



their quotations for chemicals and other materials will be of little interest to buyers in this country. The period during which such a recovery is taking place is bound to be like that experienced by Great Britain, Germany and other countries—one of great loss of export business and general industrial slackness internally.

So far as home manufacturers are concerned, they have carried on under various handicaps, and are no doubt disappointed with the year's working. Nevertheless, their position to-day is one which may well give them confidence for the future, provided the coming year is free from home labour troubles, and the world from international strife. The formation of the large group, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., adds strength to British industrial chemicals, and should prove a big step forward in putting the home dyestuffs industry on its feet. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals appear to have well maintained their grip of the home market in those lines in which they are chiefly interested, but there has been a lack of enterprise in venturing into new fields of production. To-day the fine chemical market is distinctly divided between home production and imported materials. There are but few products from which supplies are drawn from both sources. During the year the Key Industries Act, with its 33½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty, was renewed for a further ten years, after being amended according to the recommendations of a Board of Trade Committee of Inquiry. The Chemical Schedule and List of dutiable articles was unchanged, but provision was made for the exemption from liability to duty of any products not produced within the Empire, such exemptions being granted upon the application of a consumer. The protection thus afforded manufacturers has no doubt been helpful to individual firms of producers, but it has undoubtedly had the effect of limiting the big export and re-export trade of former years. The Act has benefited some chemical manufacturers, but this has been at the expense of home consumers and of our shipment trade.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

The main feature has been the general steadiness of prices. From 1921, when the slump following on the post-war boom took place, up to nearly the end of 1925, prices had gradually moved downwards. During the year under review the average point in values is a fraction lower for the twelve months, while some products are now a good deal dearer than they were last January. The volume of business has not been exceptional, yet it has probably been the best year since 1921. That may be disputed by individual makers and merchants, but home makers have had much less competition to meet and have done more business in exports of "fine" products, while merchants have not been troubled so much by outside and unknown firms coming into and upsetting markets—in fact these newcomers have mostly gone out of business. Prices quoted at the end of the year are generally steady, excepting those products which are likely to be exempted from Key Industries Duty at an early date.

ACETANILIDE has moved within the limits of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. during the year, and once or twice supplies have been short; business has been fair and in the hands of home makers. ASPIRIN opened steady in January at 2s. 5d.; the April quotation was 2s. 4½d.; August 2s. 4d., and the lowest for the year in September-October at 2s. 3½d. At the end of November the market hardened, and continues very steady at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. for quantities. BENZOIC ACID B.P.—Home makers were quoting about 2s. 3d. in January and came down to 2s. 1½d. in the summer, and about this time the quality of their material appeared to improve as regards chlorine content. The last month of the year brought higher prices and an increased demand on account of the new foodstuffs preservatives regulations, which approve the use of this product. Imports of Continental, under the Dyestuffs Act permits, have been negligible. A considerable increase in the demand is anticipated during the coming year, which closes at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. BARBITONE, although not depreciating to such an extent as in former years, has cheapened during the twelve months from 10s. to 8s. 8d., and closes unsteady in view of the probability

that the import duty will be removed in the new year. GALIC ACID has been steady throughout between 2s. 7½d. and 2s. 8½d. per lb., and generally of little interest to merchants. SALICYLIC ACID has been quoted in the first six months at about 1s. 3½d., but most business of any size was done at cut rates with competition between home makers spoiling the market. During the autumn months there was no improvement, and actual sales prices reached still lower levels. The market then hardened owing to higher prices for carbolic acid, and at the close the position is steady at the much better prices of 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. Continental makers have been completely off the British market, and it seems a pity the few home makers concerned do not get together and put a stop to spoiling one another's opportunity to secure a fair return. TANNIC ACID has moved down a penny during the year with B.P. *levis* in quantities closing at 2s. 7½d. AMIDOPYRIN has been dull and values, after opening at 12s. 9d., reached 12s. in August, closing unsteady at 11s. 9d. BROMIDES have experienced the steadiest year since the war. In former years values had moved up and down, these movements being according to the demand, mostly from America. The Bromide Convention had failed, on account of it not being representative of all makers, to control the market, and doubt was expressed whether the Bromine Convention would stabilise the position. Largely it has succeeded in doing this, and in consequence, prices show little fluctuation. Matters might, of course, have been different, had there been one of those short but big bursts of buying by America, which was a feature of former years. Ammonium opened at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., and closes at 2s. 1d.; potassium was quoted at 1s. 8½d. in January and closes at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d., while sodium shows little change, opening at 1s. 10½d. and closing at 1s. 10d. Occasional parcels, some of doubtful quality and age, were to be obtained from Continental merchants at something under the usual rates. Bismuth carbonate and subnitrate, were reduced by home makers in April from 15s. 9d. to 12s. 6d., and 13s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. respectively, for quantities, and have remained steady at those figures. CHLORAL HYDRATE shows little change on the year at about 3s. 4d. for quantities with slightly higher prices at times when the demand was keen and supplies limited. The lowest figure was reached in July, 3s. 3d. CALCIUM LACTATE.—Requirements have mostly been supplied by imports with prices moving from 1s. 5d. in January to 1s. 3d. in August, closing at a shade less for quantities at the end of the year. CITRIC ACID has experienced a slack year, and supplies, both from makers and from stocks held, have been free. Quoted prices have ranged from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. in January, with moderate business at under this figure up to about May-June, since when the turnover has remained poor. At the close of the year, about 1s. 3d. was quoted with some offers at cheaper rates for old stocks. B.P. CREOSOTE is an importers' item, and their prices opened at 1s. 10d., moved down to 1s. 9½d., and recently to 1s. 9d. CREOSOTE CARBONATE seems to have lacked an active demand at any period of the year, and prices have cheapened from 6s. 6d. in January to 6s. at the close of the year. GUAIACOL CARBONATE has been an interesting market, with quite an active demand at times, chiefly in April-May. Opening in January at 7s., values moved up on a firm market to 7s. 6d. by March, and to 8s. for spot at one time in May. In June, with quieter markets, prices had reacted to 7s. 3d., and during the latter months of the year business has been decidedly quiet with quotations easing to 6s. 9d., and the forward position likely to be cheaper with the removal of the import duty. HEXAMINE was suffering from the import of cheap parcels at the beginning of the year when spot was at 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d., and there was little change up to the half-year, with business fairly good. In July there was an advance in prices and quite a good demand which continued for the next few months. At the close of the year some of the cheaper makes of powder might be obtained at 2s. 4d., but the better brands are valued at 2s. 4½d. and up to 2s. 5d. or more, for free running crystals. It seems rather doubtful whether the Board of Trade will recommend that this product will be exempted from liability to import duty. HYDROQUINONE experienced the usual summer activity, accompanied by a sharp advance in prices. Opening the year



at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. there was a sharp upward movement to 4s. 8d. in February, and during the early summer months prices ranged according to quantity from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 11d. In July the market was easier and quieter, followed by a sharp decline to 4s. in September-October, the year closing at 3s. 11½d. to 4s. for quantities. METHYL SALICYLATE.—The home makers have had no competition in this item, but, once again, have preferred to set up competition between themselves, rather than utilise the assistance afforded them by the Safeguarding import duty: opening at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d. as the quoted rates, owing to keen competition, prices quickly fell to 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d., and reached 1s. 4½d. in June. From July to October quotations were about 1s. 4½d., and then came another sudden advance in November-December to 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d., according to quantity. This movement was due to higher costs of carbolic acid; the demand during the last two months of the year has been very good. METHYL SULPHONAL has been quiet throughout, and has lost in value, moving from 17s. to about 15s., closing unsteady. PARAFORMALDEHYDE opened at about 1s. 11d. for a short time, and then weakened to about 1s. 8d.; in May it recovered to 1s. 9d. for quantities of 100 per cent. powder, at which figure it has held steady. The rumour that methanol would make this product much cheaper, which was the cause of the early weakening, did not materialise. PHENACETIN was fairly steady during the first four months of the year in the region of 4s. to 4s. 1d.; in May offers were being made at 3s. 10d., with a firmer tone in June-July at 3s. 11d. to 4s.; cheaper rates, down to 3s. 9d. for quantities of powder, were made in August-September, while in October there was a sudden move up to 3s. 11d. for spot, and a generally firmer tone. Closing prices for the year were about 3s. 10d. for powder, and 3s. 11d. for crystals, in quantities, spot.

PHENAZONE, beyond occasional short bursts of activity at which times prices hardened, has been rather quiet: opening at 6s. 3d. this value was not maintained, the April quotation being 6s. Better prices were then mentioned for a time, but in September offers were at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d., and about these figures were quoted up to the end of the year. Lower prices are expected when free import is sanctioned. PHENOLPHTHALEIN was a drug on the market for the major part of the year, being offered at 4s. 4d. in January, and moving down to 3s. 11½d. to 4s., and remaining at those quoted figures on a flat market up to November and early December. The market then livened up a little, and Continental makers agreed upon a common selling price, with the result that the spot price shot up from 4s. to 6s. and 6s. 3d. in the course of a single day, and the market closes firm at the higher figure. PIPERAZINE is likely to be cheaper next year than no import duty payable. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—A good deal of business was done throughout the year, and for some months the Convention prices governed the market, but owing, it is believed, to some of the makers and distributors cutting these agreed prices, the control broke down and the market with it. Opening at 7½d., prices had reached 7d. by April and 6½d. by August, closing the year at 6d. to 6½d. for quantities. Here again prices may cheapen in the coming year with the removal of the import duty. RESORCIN shows an improvement in price on the year, opening at 3s. 9d.; it moved up to 5s. in April and reached 5s. 4d. in July. Since September quoted values have been at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. SALOL has not moved far from the year's opening and closing price of about 3s. 3d. SODIUM BENZOATE, B.P., has been moving fairly well all the year, a good deal of the chemical coming from the Continent, and prices, after easing during the summer, have hardened and may go still higher in the new year. Opening at 1s. 9d. spot, values went down to 1s. 7½d. and cheaper forward for quantities. During the last two months of the year prices hardened and moved up to 1s. 9d. and then to 1s. 9½d. per lb. SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE shows a decline from 10s. 6d. to 9s. on the year, with business of little account. SODIUM SALICYLATE.—For the first four months of the year prices cheapened and business was not good. In May the markets took on a brighter tone, and towards the end of the year prices improved with the acid and methyl salicylate. The market has been easily held by the home makers, with competition between themselves. Conti-

nental prices, with import duty, have been largely non-competitive. Crystals, B.P., opened at 2s. 1d., and gradually cheapened down to 1s. 9½d. in April and then to 1s. 9d. in August. In November-December the market became firmer, with prices moving up to 1s. 11d. B.P. powder has moved in sympathy at about a penny or so a pound cheaper. SULPHONAL, beyond one or two short periods of spot scarcity or activity, has been slack and has lost on the year: opening at 11s. 9d. and closing at 10s. and easier forward. Key Industry Duty is likely to be removed. B.P. TARTARIC ACID crystals appreciated a point or two during July-August, otherwise values, which opened at 11½d. to 11½d., show little change, and close perhaps a shade less for quantities to arrive. Business has been rather less than anticipated. THYMOL has been a successful item so far as home makers are concerned, for they have largely controlled the position, and seem to have been moderately successful in shipment at cut prices. The opening price was about 13s., and by March 12s. was reached, then in the late summer 11s. 6d. was quoted for quantities. In early December the position was firmer, with the price up to 12s., with an easier market at 11s. 6d. closing the year. VANILLIN has once again been subjected to keen competition between home makers and importers, and it seems that the former have held their own, and to-day control the market; they are in a strong position to meet any challenge from the Continent, as their home trade price, which attracts business, is higher than their quotation for export. In the last two or three months of the year the market has been troubled with distressed parcels from the Continent offering at low figures. Opening at about 22s., prices had moved to 21s. in August and 20s. in October on quotation, with sales at less. Since November 19s. has been listed, but most sales of size have been well below this figure, possibly about 17s. 6d.

	December 1923	December 1924	December 1925	December 1926
Acetanilide .. lb.	3/10 to 4/-	1/11 to 2/1	1/7 to 1/7½	1/7 to 1/7½
Amidopyrin .. "	15/-	15/-	12/9 to 13/-	11/9 to 12/-
Aumoun, bromide .. "	9d.	2/2 to 2/4	2/3 to 2/3½	2/1 to 2/1½
Aspirin .. "	3/9 to 3/11	3/1 to 3/3	2/5 to 2/6	2/4 to 2/5
Barbitone .. "	18/-	14/-	9/9 to 10/-	8/8
Benzonaphthol .. "	5/-	5/3 to 5/6	3/6	3/3
Benzoic acid .. "	4/- to 4/3	2/5 to 2/6	2/5 to 2/6	2/3 to 2/5
Calcium lactate .. "	2/6	1/5 to 1/7	1/5 to 1/6	1/3 to 1/3½
Chloral hydrate (duty paid) .. "	4/2 to 4/3	4/-	3/3½ to 3/5	3/4 to 3/5
Cresote, B.P. .. "	2/6	2/2 to 2/4	1/10 to 1/11	1/9
Cresote carbonate .. "	6/6	7/6	6/6 to 6/9	6/-
Guaiacol carbon- ate .. "	14/-	9/6	7/- to 7/3	6/9
Hexamine .. "	4/3 to 4/6	2/11 to 3/2	2/4 to 2/6	2/4 to 2/6
Hydroquinone .. "	4/- to 4/3	4/- to 4/3	4/2 to 4/4	3/11 to 4/-
Methyl salicyl .. "	3/- to 3/3	1/9 to 2/-	1/6½ to 1/7½	1/6½ to 1/7½
Methyl sulphonal .. "	24/- to 25/-	22/6 to 23/-	16/9 to 17/3	15/3
Milk sugar .. cwt.	82/6 to 85/-	87/6 to 90/-	73/- to 75/-	62/- to 66/-
Paraformaldehydelb.	3/6 to 3/9	2/6	1/11 to 2/-	1/9 to 1/10
Paraldehyde .. "	1/6 to 1/7	1/3 to 1/5	1/2 to 1/4	1/2 to 1/4
Phenacetin .. "	7/6 to 8/-	5/6 to 5/10	4/- to 4/3	3/10 to 3/11
Phenazone .. "	8/6 to 8/9	7/- to 7/2	6/3 to 6/5	5/9 to 5/10
Phenolphthalein .. "	8/6 to 8/9	5/6 to 5/9	4/3 to 4/5	5/6 to 6/4
Piperazine .. oz.	2/6 to 2/9	2/2	2/11 to 3/-	3/-
Potash bromide, B.P. .. lb.	8d. to 8½d.	1/6	1/8½ to 1/9	1/8 to 1/8½
Potash sulpho- guaiac .. "	7/-	5/6	5/4 to 5/6	5/6
Quinine, sulphate oz.	2/3 to 2/4	2/1½	2/2 to 2/3	1/8
Salicylic acid, B.P. .. lb.	2/6	1/5½ to 1/7	1/3½ to 1/4½	1/4½ to 1/5½
Salol .. "	4/- to 4/6	3/6 to 3/8	3/3 to 3/4	3/3
Sodium bromide .. "	9d.	1/7 to 1/8	1/10 to 1/10½	1/10 to 1/10½
Sodium diethyl- barb. .. "	17/5	14/3 to 14/6	10/5 to 11/-	9/3
Sodium salicyl. .. "	3/- to 3/1	2/2 to 2/3	1/11 to 2/-	1/10 to 1/11
Sulphonol .. "	19/-	14/6	11/9 to 12/3	10/-
Tannic acid leviss, B.P. .. "	3/2 to 3/4	2/10 to 2/11	2/8½ to 2/10	2/9½ to 2/10
Tartaric acid, B.P. .. "	1/1½	11½d. to 1/-	11½d. to 11½d.	11½d. to 11½d.
Thymol .. "	13/9 to 14/3	18/6 to 19/-	13/- to 13/3	11/6
Vanillin .. "	24/- to 26/-	25/3 to 25/6	21/6 to 22/-	19/-

### Industrial Chemicals

After a promising opening and continued gradual uptake in demand during the first four months of the year, the whole outlook was changed by the general and coal strikes. Since that time the call for industrial chemicals has been restricted to very limited buying on the part of consumers. Not a few users affected by the coal strike, both as regards ability to carry on production and the demand for their finished articles,



were unable to take up delivery of monthly supplies contracted for prior to the strike. In this way very considerable business was cancelled. As regards values there has been a slight general decline, but to nothing like the extent of former years. The steadiness of the market has been remarkable in view of the disappointing demand, and has been mostly due to the fact that prices have been controlled by syndicates, and to some extent due to their being down to the bare cost of production throughout the year.

Merchants dealing in imported materials have done rather limited business in potassium salts, and in some other directions they appear to have found it difficult to meet competition from home makers. British manufacturers of industrial chemicals held the market in soda products, although there has been fair imports of bichromate and, to a smaller extent, of soda ash and crystals. Some large consignments of Soviet caustic soda were landed during the year and were offered at cheap prices. The formation of the big group, Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., is bound to strengthen the position and increase the ability of the home makers concerned to hold the home market, and do much better in shipments.

ACETIC ACID has been rather quiet throughout the year, but prices have kept steady and show little change. In Canadian material a big business has been done, and it is a very serious competitor to the Continental makes. Pharmaceutical glacial remained at £66 all the year, and 80 per cent. pure dropped from £39 in March-April to £38, and to £37 in the late autumn, and closes at that figure. ACETONE.—The breakdown of the selling price agreement between American and Continental makers was the cause of a sharp change to cheaper rates. After holding steady at £80, B.G.S. fell away, and sales prices were a matter of negotiation, the year closing at about £62-£63. During this downward movement buyers have purchased in small lots only, waiting for bottom to be reached. There is some doubt whether the American fermentation material will be taken off the K.I.D. list. AMMONIUM CHLORIDE opened at £24, was at £23 in April, and closed steady at £22 spot for grey galvanising. There was a good demand for ANHYDROUS AMMONIA for ice plants in the first six or eight months of the year, and importers of Continental make did well; opening at 1s. 3d., competition brought prices down to 1s. 1d., and less for contracts, for quantities. ARSENIC.—The failure of this market throughout the year has to be reported, and instead of a good export business being done, home producers have had to adopt the policy of deflating their quotations in order to stop the home trade from passing into the hands of foreign producers. January quotations were at £14 10s., and gradually weakened to £13 in July-August. In September there was some improvement at £13 7s. 6d., and by the end of the year the market had picked up to about £17 f.o.r. mines. With arsenic produced as a by-product by most foreign countries, many of whom were buyers in this market, world supplies are now far too heavy in comparison with the demand, and its use as an insecticide in America, in the cotton areas, seems to have gone out of favour. BLEACHING POWDER has been a home makers' product, and they have now reduced their price to consumers on contract to £8 delivered, making Continental material non-competitive.

In BORAX products the British producers reduced their prices for borax for home trade in February last from £1 to £2 per ton, and £3 for boric acid, and these rates continued in force. A good deal of American material has been sold during the year. A reduction of £3 per ton for all grades of borax and boric acid is notified for next year. CREAM OF TARTAR has been featureless, with quotations at 75s. to 76s. during the first half of the year. Early autumn the price was down to 73s., and perhaps less for quantities to come forward; early in December the market advanced, closing at about 79s. to 80s. spot. EPSOM and GLAUBER'S SALTS have been dull, but prices for spot parcels of commercial quality have been about level all the year at £5 and £3 12s. 6d. respectively. FORMALDEHYDE seems to have had a poor year of business, and at times was very flat; opening at £40 15s., prices moved to £40 in

March, and during the summer months the little business moving was mostly done at under this figure. In November there was a slightly better demand, and at the close of the year the market was steady at £40 for 40 per cent. by volume. LITHOPONE.—Under the Continental Convention prices for recognised brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal have held steady at between £20 and £20 10s. spot, and less for contracts. Dealers have done well in this product. OXALIC ACID.—The volume of business has probably been well under normal, owing to the coal strike affecting consuming industries. Prices have remained at low levels, and show the narrow limit of movement from 3½d. to 3¾d. spot. Contracts for quantities might well have been done at a shade less. POTASH PRODUCTS.—Dealers do practically the whole of the business in these products, which has been rather poor in consequence of the general industrial conditions. Carbonate has been steady on quotation, but was quiet for the last six months of the year; 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 spot. Caustic, which opened at £29 12s., eased to £28 10s. in February, and to £27 10s. in March for spot, and remained at that figure up to early December, when the Continental syndicate pushed the price up to £29 15s. c.i.f., and then quickly reduced it to £27 5s. c.i.f. for quantities, the market closing steady. Permanganate has been moving well, and there was keen competition for the business, prices gradually moving down from 5¾d. to 5½d. early on, and then to 5¼d. in June, and finally reached 5d. for large quantities. Yellow prussiate closes very steady and moderately active at 7d. and upwards, after a fairly good year, the business being in the hands of merchants. SAL AMMONIAC met with a fair amount of business, with competition always tending to keep prices down. Late in the year dealers were met with higher freights as an additional handicap in competing with home makers, but they still appear to do the bulk of the important business on a fine margin: dog tooth, £32; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £19 spot. In the SODA PRODUCTS of interest to dealers, acetate has been active at times, with some shortage of supply. Opening weak at £18, the price had reached £20 10s. by March, and up to £21 in August for spot. A drop to £19 by October, and the market closed steady at £20 spot. Quantities of American bichromate have been brought in as usual with British makers finding this competition very difficult to overcome. BICHROMATE is quoted for home consumers at 3½d., less 5 per cent. delivered, for next year. Caustic soda has been reduced by £1 for 76 to 77 per cent., and by 12s. 6d. for 70 to 72 per cent. There is to be no change in makers' prices for soda crystals, soda ash, bicarbonate and silicate of soda.

### Safeguarding of Key Industries

ADDITIONAL lists of articles chargeable with duty under Part 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, have been issued by the Board of Trade, and will take effect as from January 15, 1927. These Lists refer to articles under the following headings:—Optical Glass and Optical Elements; Optical Instruments; Laboratory Porcelain; Scientific Instruments; Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Copies of the Lists may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net.

### German Bromine and Magnesium Chloride Syndicates

IN our issue of November 27, 1926 (p. 810), we reported that changes in the German Magnesium Chloride Convention were contemplated. These negotiations recently came to a successful termination, with the result that the existing German Magnesium Chloride Convention, as well as the Liquid Bromine Convention, were dissolved on December 31, and from January 1, 1927, their place will be taken by the German Magnesium Chloride Syndicate and the German Bromine Syndicate respectively. The two new syndicates include all German manufacturers of these two products, and the agreements have been concluded for a period of two years. The chief object of the new syndicates is to regulate the sale of their products in Germany and abroad. Apparently the Kali-Industrie A.-G. has surrendered the monopoly it held under former arrangements of the sale of its products to Great Britain and the British Colonies, a step which greatly facilitated the conclusion of the new agreements.





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Bilson

SIR,—Immediately after the election of Mr. F. E. Bilson to the presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society some way was sought by the pharmacists of Hampshire to felicitate him on his election and to show their appreciation of his work on the Council, in the county, and in his own town. A complimentary dinner was eventually decided upon. The dinner has been arranged to take place on January 12 at the South-Western Hotel at Southampton, the most accessible place for all parts of the county. The branches of the Society at Southampton, Bournemouth and Portsmouth are actively interesting themselves in its success, and this letter is an invitation to all pharmacists in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight to come to Southampton on Wednesday evening, January 12, at 6.30 p.m., to support our President. The dinner will be a cheerful affair, with only the essential speeches. It is arranged early to allow of an early close to catch trains. The occasion is worthy of a record attendance, and it is confidently anticipated that every pharmacist that can possibly do so will attend. Arrangements will be made by the secretaries in the larger centres for getting to and from Southampton, so that it would be as well for each one to confer with his local secretary. The tickets will be 10s. for members and 5s. for student-associates, and may be obtained from Mr. Hussey at 31 Thornbury Avenue, Southampton. An early application will be an advantage.—Yours faithfully,

Southsea.

T. O. BARLOW.

### Retailing Rubber Products

SIR,—It is one thing for rubber manufacturers to complain that retailers are unenterprising in their methods of selling rubber products, as stated by Mr. Cox in his paper on "Co-operative Advertising" (*C. & D.*, December 18, p. 914), but there is also the retailers' side of the question. I think it is admitted that the first thing one must do to create sales or to stimulate the demand for any particular line is to lay in a good stock with plenty of variety; and the question at once arises, for a chemist at any rate, whether there is likely to be a demand for such rubber products as he generally sells that he will be able to stimulate it into anything approaching a return for his efforts. Judging from my experience of the retail trade, I think not; people will buy perfumery or toilet articles when they see them displayed, but one could fill a window with many kinds of rubber products for weeks on end, and nobody would buy unless compelled by circumstances. Even rubber hot-water bottles do not keep very well, especially if they have to be displayed in the window; and, at the cut prices at which they are sold by the large departmental stores with whom one has to compete, to discard only a few soiled or perished ones makes a hole in the profit on a season's supply. Some years ago, when in business abroad in a hot climate, I experienced a lot of trouble with rubber stock perishing, and I was informed from one authoritative quarter that rubber would keep best immersed in a weak solution of carbolic acid. Such a procedure may answer very well in the case of such articles as drainage tubing, soft catheters, etc., but it is hardly practicable to store enemas, ball syringes, hot-water bottles, and so on, in this manner. Spare bellows for perfume sprays always give trouble, and one generally finds two or three quite useless when fitting a new one to a customer's spray. The manufacturers would increase their sales considerably if they would instruct us how these difficulties can be avoided. I suppose it is too much to expect them to credit perished articles in return for retailers' efforts to secure an increased turnover.—Faithfully yours,

CLOUTHOUC (20/12).

## Legal Queries

*G. P. S.* (18/12).—The Food Preservatives Order does not control the composition of medicines.

*Derby* (17/12).—The chemists' risks to which you refer can be and are usually covered by insurance.

*F. E. Ltd.* (13/12).—The pills should bear upon the label a declaration as follows: Each pill contains 2 gr. ext. colch. acet. B.P. '85—Poison."

*L. L.* (14/12).—The disinfectant of which you send directions is liable to duty because of the numerous recommendations for its use in ailments.

*A. M. S.* (16/12).—An assistant who is ill must be paid unless there is an agreement to the contrary. His engagement can only be terminated by a month's notice.

*H. & Co.* (10/12).—The fees for registering limited companies are given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, p. 315, which you have doubtless received since you wrote to us.

*H. W. P.* (13/12).—Samples of proprietary medicine given away need not be stamped, but the applicant for samples must not be asked to send money for postage as this is held by the authorities to be a contribution towards the cost.

*G. C.* (16/12).—We cannot say definitely whether the disclosure you make on the label of the cough elixir is sufficient without knowing the formula. All the active ingredients must be stated or the disclosure is not sufficient to make the preparation a "known, admitted and approved" remedy.

*Ajax* (28/12) has an apprentice who was away from work with a broken leg for three months during 1925, and owing to ill-health for six weeks during 1926. Is the apprentice bound to make up this lost time at the end of his term? [Unless the indentures so provide, the apprentice cannot be compelled to serve after his term has expired in order to make up for the period of his absence.]

*H. C.* (8/12).—We do not consider that a proper disclosure of the composition of the cold and influenza mixture is made on the label of the preparation. It is not, therefore, a "known, admitted and approved" remedy, and is liable to medicine-stamp duty. The formula cannot be registered in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* until the end of 1927, as the new *Diary* has just been issued.

*R. H. W.* (23/12) took a lease of a small shop nearly two years ago, for which he had to pay a premium. His business is steadily increasing, and he has established a high-class connection. He is now told by his landlord that the shop will be pulled down shortly for street widening. Has "R. H. W." any claim for compensation either against his landlord or the local corporation? ["R. H. W." has no claim against his landlord; but he is entitled to compensation from the corporation if he is forced to give up possession of the shop before the expiration of his tenancy.]

*M. E. S.* (14/12).—The regulations relating to the sale of mixtures of arsenic turn on the interpretation "all other colourless poisonous preparations of arsenic." It is doubtful whether a 50 per cent. mixture of arsenic can be regarded as coming within the term "admixture," which has a more limited application. It is not arsenic *per se*, but a preparation, and if it is coloured it is not within the definition of the Arsenic Act, but comes within Part I of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act Schedule. It is therefore necessary to register the sale in the ordinary way. It is usual, if the preparation is used in a *bona fide* business and sold wholesale, to register Part I poisons. The safest way under such conditions is a written order which should be kept a reasonable time. What is retail or wholesale in such dealings is difficult to say, as the law is too vague; the term is not defined in any English Act of Parliament. Generally, wholesale transactions may be regarded as those where the purchaser uses the article as a necessary part of his trade.



## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*H. R.* (10/12).—GOLD PAINT MEDIUM.—This should be free of acid, or the colour of the bronze will be affected. The most useful liquids are (1) resin 1 oz., benzine 20 oz.; (2) celluloid  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., amyl acetate 20 oz.

*R. P.* (10/12).—TABLET MAKING.—The chief disintegrating agents employed in tablet making are powdered starch, powdered arrowroot, and pulv. theobrom. co. These all answer in particular cases, but for general use the last-named is preferred by many. It is made by melting one part of oil of theobroma and adding three parts of dry powdered starch; of this  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gr. is required for each tablet.

*S. B. E.* (11/12).—GLYCERIN, LEMON AND HONEY MIXTURE.—See *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 248.

*W. B.* (11/12).—BOOKS ON THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS.—See *C. & D.*, October 23, p. 644.

*H. G. O.* (13/12).—EGG YOLK can be preserved by adding 50 per cent. of sugar or 30 per cent. of glycerin. These preparations are unsightly and unsatisfactory in keeping properties, being thin and liable to undergo putrefactive fermentation, or to crystallise and grow moulds. An improvement can be effected by concentration *in vacuo* to a thick paste, but none of these egg-yolk products are as good as either fresh or frozen yolk, the "raising" properties being greatly diminished. A fortune can well attend the production of a satisfactory liquid egg yolk, free from chemical preservatives. However, as shown above, sugar and glycerin are barred.

*H. F.* (13/12).—PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—Ammonium sulphocyanide is used in the so-called Pharaoh's eggs. The powder is made into a mass with weak tragacanth mucilage, rolled into pills and dried. Owing to the poisonous character of the pills, and to prevent accidents, the "pills" should be coloured blue when massing and pinched into cones before drying.

*H. & P.* (13/12).—SYR. FICORUM CO. :—

Ol. anisi	...	...	...	...	℥xv.
Ol. carui	...	...	...	...	℥xv.
Ext. cascara sag. liq.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Ext. sennæ liq.	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	3viij.
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	5j.
Syr. sennæ	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Syr. ficorum	...	...	...	ad	3xviij.

### Syrupus Ficorum

To make plain syrup of figs, chop up 2 oz. of figs and boil in a pint of water until nearly half of the water is evaporated. Strain off 10 oz. of the decoction, and in it dissolve 1 lb. of sugar.

*Simon* (14/12).—ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN DRIED FRUITS.—This is not a difficult matter, the pulped fruit being macerated in recently boiled and cooled distilled water and an aliquot part of the solution filtered therefrom being taken for quantitative determination of  $\text{SO}_2$ . Decinormal iodine solution would be the best means of rough assay. Each c.c. of  $N/10$  iodine solution is equivalent to 0.003203 gm. of  $\text{SO}_2$ ; or very approximately 20 c.c. of decinormal iodine solution will be decolorised for each grain (of  $\text{SO}_2$ ) present per lb. of preserved fruit. The practical determination of sulphur dioxide in preserved foods will call for considerable care and analytical skill in preventing oxidation by atmospheric or dissolved oxygen. Furthermore, it must be emphasised (*C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 260) that the methods of estimating permissible preservatives is to be "prescribed" by the Ministry of Health.

*J. O.* (15/12).—RINGWORM TREATMENT.—Cases of ringworm in children persist for years, and require constant treatment. The modern treatment which gives most promise is with x-ray, but the dose requires to be carefully regulated so that injury does not result to the child.

*C. K.* (15/26).—MEAT PRESERVATIVES CONTAINING SODIUM SULPHITE are best bought direct from chemical manufacturers, as it is necessary under the new regulations (*C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 262) to know with considerable accuracy the actual amount of  $\text{SO}_2$  in the product as sold, in order to fix the proportion that may be added to sausages without exceeding the maximum permissible. The use and sale of preservatives, and of foodstuffs containing preservatives, will be surrounded with doubts and difficulties until the regulations have been in force for some time. The use of dusting preservatives made with sodium sulphite and cornflour would not appear to be allowable, only thorough admixture of (dissolved) sulphite or of sulphurous acid with the sausage meat.

*H. D. R.* (15/12).—The word "Arzneiglas" is the correct German designation for an ordinary medicine bottle, and does not permit of any other interpretation. In Germany, medicines for internal administration may be dispensed only in round bottles, and in the last three editions of the German Pharmacopœia a number of ordinary operations, such as extracting a powdered drug, are required to be performed in an "Arzneiglas," since for practical purposes an ordinary medicine bottle is more suitable than a flask made of thinner chemical glass, and will bear heating in a water bath. The German Pharmacopœia is primarily intended for the guidance of the German pharmacist, who is required to analyse all supplies of official substances received by him and to enter the results of these tests in a special register, which has to be submitted to the inspector of pharmacies on his periodical visits of inspection. "Reagensglas" is synonymous with "Probierröhr," i.e., test tube.

*A. H. O.* (15/12).—ECZEMA IN DOGS.—This is an outward sign of internal disturbance, the digestive and nervous systems or the liver and kidneys being in many instances the cause. As a rule it is advisable to give medicines to act on the kidneys, such as potas. nit., spt. æth. nit. or potas. acet. in small doses once or twice a day. Build up the systems with such things as cod-liver oil and malt extract, and give a small dose of liq. arsenicalis night and morning. Avoid all stimulating and soft foods, and give plenty of exercise. Either of the following applications can be tried :—

I			II		
Ac. boric.	...	5ij.	Zinci oxid.	...	5iij.
Ol. picis	...	5j.	Liq. picis carb.	...	3ss.
Hyd. ox. rub.	...	5ij.	Liq. plumbi subac. ft.	...	3ss.
			Paraf. mol.	...	ad 3v.

*F. C. H.* (20/12).—Pills containing ol. sabini and ext. ergotæ can only be sold under the conditions laid down for Part I poisons. The question of possible proceedings under the Offences Against the Person Act should, as you state, also be taken into consideration.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1877  
The New Year

Heralded by wind and cloud and tempest, the New Year has made its entry. The floods have risen, and hitherto the advent of another epoch in the world's history has not brought happiness in its train. As we write the rain is falling with unwonted violence, and the hail is ruining the hopes of spring. Let us try and remove our thought from the depressing influences of external nature, and see how we stand as pharmacists, and what are the prospects that open to our view. First, then, we may be congratulated as a body on the admirable constitution of the Board of Examiners. We believe that honest students can present themselves before no fairer tribunal. It contains within itself the elements of unbiased and competent appreciation of the merits of the candidates. Where such deep interests are involved, radical changes are to be deprecated as much as stereotyped monotony of officers. Great wisdom has been shown in avoiding both extremes, and while some have been proposed to fill that most honourable position of Examiner fresh from their own educational successes, enough have been retained upon the Board of assured ability and skill.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Ice Bags.**—There is an occasional inquiry for these appliances, which also figure among articles supplied under National Health Insurance. The bags are made of indiarubber or other waterproof material, with a metal orifice for filling with pounded ice when required. Only the indiarubber helmet and the check circular (7 in. diameter) are mentioned in the Drug Tariff, but other shapes are manufactured for applying to various parts of the body.

**Ice-cream: Hours of Sale.**—Section 1 of the Shops (Early Closing) Act (1920) Amendment Act, 1921, provides that the regulation in the Schedule to the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920, ordering the closing of shops for the serving of customers not later than 8 p.m. on days other than Saturdays and not later than 9 p.m. on Saturdays shall not prevent the sale of fruit, table waters, sweets, chocolates, other sugar confectionery or ice-cream until 9.30 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and 10 p.m. on Saturdays. The legal position with regard to Sundays was obscure until a Divisional Court ruled, in a test case (*C. & D.*, 1923, I, 538), that such sales must not continue after 8 p.m.

**Ice-making Machines** are special adaptations of refrigerating systems. In modern practice ammonia or other suitable gas is compressed to a liquid, which on subsequent evaporation absorbs heat directly or indirectly from the material cooled. The working of the cycle in an ammonia compression system is as follows:—Ammonia gas from the cooling coils is sucked through the inlet valve of a mechanical compressor. The cylinder full of ammonia gas is compressed to about 180 lb. pressure, and the heat generated is abstracted during passage through a water-cooled condenser, in which the ammonia liquefies. The liquid ammonia then passes through an expansion valve into the cooling coils, the heat required to vaporise the ammonia being abstracted from the medium in which these are immersed. It is obvious that the cooling effect depends upon the latent heat of evaporation of the refrigerant. Ammonia is used very extensively in refrigerating machines because it has a high latent heat of evaporation, combined with ready liquefaction on compression. These properties combine to enable ammonia to provide, for a given expenditure of power, the greatest heat transference from cooled material to external cooling water. Carbon dioxide compressors are used where it is essential to overcome danger from a possible leak of ammonia. The latter has, however, the advantage of announcing its presence whilst slight, which makes for economy in working expenses owing to the necessity for gas-tight joints. The engineering construction of modern refrigerating plant is so sound that CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerators are comparatively rare. Other refrigerants require larger size compressors, and are of lower efficiency, which prevents advantage being taken of the self-lubricating properties of sulphur dioxide. Ammonia is also used in the absorption system of refrigeration, a principle utilised in a small domestic refrigerator recently put upon the market. This method differs in using cold water to absorb ammonia, which produces the refrigerating effect by its evaporation. The ammonia liquor is heated and the evolved gas collected in a condenser. This system is easily controlled, and is well adapted to operation for considerable periods, as the rate of circulation by pump controls the amount of cooling. On the other hand, it is less flexible and lower in efficiency than an ammonia compression refrigerating

system. Refrigeration is eventually effected by the expansion of gas, the compressor or condenser being devices to collect and use this over and over again. The temperature of ammonia falls from 95° F. to 0° F. in expanding from a pressure of 185 lb. to atmospheric pressure. Refrigerating systems for cold storage frequently have small ice-making plant attached, consisting of brine-cooled wells. In special plant for making clear ice, cooled air is blown through water placed in moulds; the agitation prevents retention of bubbles. The design of the plant permits ready withdrawal of the air pipe from the block of ice. Small refrigerating units electrically driven and controlled promise to be of considerable use in storing biological products (sera and vaccines). These often deteriorate rapidly at ordinary temperatures, but keep fully active for a year or more below 4° C. Small refrigerating plants costing £50 to £150 are commonplace in the United States, where it is necessary to keep perishable products in an ice-box in summer. The climatic conditions in this country will make the installation of small refrigerators much slower, but the principal distributor of pharmaceutical products in each large town can secure a good doctor's clientele by keeping an "active" stock of sera and vaccines in cold store. Such a refrigerator would find many other pharmaceutical uses, e.g., for other products such as glycerina suppositories, or preventing "bloom" on ordinary suppositories.

**Ichthylol**, Ichthamol, Ichthosulphol, are names applied to a product termed ammonium sulpho-ichthylolate, which is a crude tarry product, obtained by the destructive distillation of a shale found in the Seefeld district of Southern Bavaria and the Tyrol. The latter contains fossilised fish, and is a greyish or black bituminous schist known as "stinkstein" or "oelstein." The yield of crude ichthylol varies from 1 to 10 per cent. This product is a blackish-brown viscid liquid, losing about 50 per cent. of water on drying. The remainder consists chiefly of ammonium ichthylol sulphate with 5 to 7 per cent. of ammonium sulphate and about 1 per cent. of empyreumatic oily matter (which gives ichthylol its powerful penetrating odour). Ichthylol is used chiefly in the form of ointments (made with lanolin) in the treatment of skin diseases, notably psoriasis, eczema, and erysipelas. Ichthylol is also used for preparing derivatives other than the ammonium salt. The sodium salt known as "Ichthylolate" is usually prescribed for internal use (in pills). The zinc salt is employed externally. Various substitutes for Seefeld ichthylol appeared during the war distilled from shale or other bituminous deposits, but variation in properties and appearance greatly impaired the reputation of the original preparation. The word ichthylol is a trade-mark, but the patents under which the article was made (10523 of 1884, and 6044 of 1893) have expired.

**Idiosyncrasy in Pharmacology.**—Idiosyncrasy may be shortly defined as individual peculiarity of reaction to stimuli. All statements of effect of drugs on the human body are records affecting the average person. Some people are susceptible to the minutest dose of drugs, noticeably alkaloids or their preparations which readily produce poisonous effects—e.g., belladonna or atropine. It is noticed in other cases that the alkaloid has poisonous effects while the natural preparation fails to produce any disturbing symptoms, as with strychnine and nuxvomica. Morphine and opium are two more which not infrequently produce discordant results; the former may cause excitement without sleep, while the latter has quickly a soothing effect. The barbiturates will sometimes fail to induce sleep until about twelve hours after administration. Aspirin is another drug likely to produce idiosyncratic effect. Even the simpler chemicals like sodium bicarbonate, potassium citrate and potassium chlorate produce curious and disturbing results. Some people tolerate acids, others alkalis. This uncertainty gives rise to the charge so frequently made against medical treatment that it is mostly empirical—a gibe which tends to hinder progress. It is more than probable that most cases of idiosyncrasy can be explained by the phrase "imperfect knowledge." Much progress has been made in recent years by pharmacologists; but biochemistry is yet in its infancy, and until more exact





## The C.&D. Commercial Compendium



knowledge is available, the excuse crystallised in the word "idiosyncrasy" will be the refuge of imperfect interpretation.

**Illness: Insurance.**—See Health Insurance.

**Illuminations, Special.**—See Lighting.

**Illustrations in Advertisements.**—An advertisement without an illustration loses a great proportion of its selling power. For manufacturers who use national media—daily papers, magazines, and so on—the illustration is an essential part of the advertisement. It gives it life, and provides a means of attracting attention where mere words would fail. A reproduction of the goods themselves is hardly sufficient. It is preferable to show them in use, and to associate them in some way with the purpose for which they are intended. The same applies, in lesser degree, to the retailer who advertises in his local Press. He should make use of illustrations whenever possible. A photograph of his shop-front might appear at irregular intervals. This would help to familiarise visitors and newcomers with the appearance of his business premises. Many manufacturers are willing to lend electros or stereos for retailers to use in their advertisements. Others supply complete advertisements in the form of blocks ready for reproduction, with a space left for the insertion of the retailer's name in ordinary type. The illustration should be in proportion to the size of the advertisement, and sufficient room should be left for "copy" (the technical term for descriptive matter). It is important, too, that the illustration should be well balanced. Illustrations for advertisements may be produced from line blocks or half-tones. The former are generally used for simple line drawings, while the latter are necessary for photographs. For half-tone reproduction the photographs are rephotographed through a screen, the ruling of which varies from 50 to 200 lines to the inch, according to the quality of the paper on which the illustration is to appear. This screen breaks up the rays of light into tiny separate beams on the negative, and thus makes it possible to print gradations of light and shade. It is advisable for the advertising man to study the various methods of shading and tinting, for, by the use of these, great improvements can be made in a plain line drawing. Mechanical shading devices are available which make it possible to produce a variety of effects at a much lower price than would be required for a complete pen drawing.

**Imperial College of Science and Technology.**—A demand for scientific technical education, which became marked during the Exhibition of 1851, resulted in the establishment in that year of "the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts." In 1863 the name was changed to "the Royal School of Mines." In 1881 various teaching departments which had grown up round the school were united under the name "the Normal School of Science"; and in 1890 this institution was designated "the Royal College of Science." By this time a third teaching college was in existence, the Livery Companies of the City of London having in 1878 inaugurated "the City and Guilds of London Institute." Finally, in 1907, these three bodies were united by charter (the name of the third was now "the City and Guilds (Engineering) College") and became the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Article II of the charter defines the purposes of the college as—"to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body . . . consider conducive or incidental thereto. . . ." The administration is vested in a governing body consisting of forty-seven representative members, and is organised into fourteen departments, some of which are further divided into sub-departments. Entrants should have passed the Matriculation examination of London University or its equivalent;

students who have matriculated in London can continue their studies as internal students of the University. The courses of instruction extend to three years at least. The fees amount to £62 10s. per session; and there are several scholarships and prizes. The diploma of A.R.C.S. (Associate of the Royal College of Science) is granted in biology, botany, chemistry, geology, mathematics, mechanics, physics, and zoology; that of A.R.S.M. (Associate of the Royal School of Mines) after four years' training in mining, metallurgy, and the technology of oils, etc.; and that of A.C.G.I. (Associate of the City and Guilds of London Institute) after three years' study in engineering. The diploma of the College (D.I.C.) is also awarded for suitable research work. The University of London now accepts the College examinations for the B.Sc. (special) and B.Sc. (engineering) examinations. Secretary, Mr. A. Gow, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

**Import Duties.**—See Customs Duties.

**Improver.**—An improver, in the trade sense of the term, is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as "A person who works at a trade under an employer for the purpose of improving his or her knowledge or skill, and accepts the opportunity of such improvement wholly or in part instead of wages." In practice the term "improver" is taken to connote a young man who for any reason has not had a normally sufficient training as an apprentice. The monetary value of a junior assistant or improver is always a difficult one to appraise. The trade-union method is simply based on age. Persons of between eighteen and twenty-one are paid the agreed average without any relation to value. At twenty-one they come on the men's scale, and are theoretically assumed to have passed the improver stage and reached that of responsibility. Improvers are necessarily learners, and, as such, lack the discretion expected from experience. To a certain extent they must pay a price for this, and their salary is calculated as from a third to a half of that of a responsible assistant. The age of responsibility in a pharmacy does not necessarily depend on qualification or reaching the age of twenty-one; the basis is experience and ability to give expression to that which has been acquired. At this point the salary can profitably be increased to two-thirds of that of a chief assistant.

**Incense.**—Incense is a perfume material of great antiquity. According to Exodus xxx, 34-36, the formula for the material used for Jewish ceremonial purposes in the time of Moses was as follows:—"Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha and galbanum, with pure frankincense: of each there shall be a like weight. And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy. And thou shalt beat some of it very small, and put of it before the testimony in the tabernacle of the congregation." (See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," eighth edition, p. 228, and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 26, 1899, and following issues.) The principal gum resin used in the preparation of incense to-day is olibanum, or frankincense, a resinous matter obtained from *Boswellia* species. It is mainly obtained from *Boswellia Carterii*, but the commercial article usually contains the product of other species as well. According to Birdwood and Flückiger, three varieties are to be distinguished. Of these, "Luban Bedowi" or "Luban Makur" is the product of *Boswellia Carterii*, and is known to the natives as *Mohr meddu* (male frankincense). "Luban Sheheri," known to the natives as *Mohr add*, is the product of *Boswellia Bhan-Dajiana*, and "Luban Mati" is the product of *Boswellia Freearana*, and is known as female frankincense. The following is a typical formula for incense as used in churches:—Olibanum, 32 parts; benzoin, 3 parts; cascarilla bark, 2 parts; and storax, 1 part.

**Ince's "Elementary Dispensing Practice."**—See "Elementary Dispensing Practice" (C. & D., 1926, I, 250).





# Indigestion

**1 of 4**  
**Standard**  
**Preparations**

giving you a  
**PROTECTED PROFIT**  
of nearly **100%**

**Cost 9/-** Doz.

**Sell 1/3** (P.A.T.A.)

Larger size 24/- **3/3 P.A.T.A.**



**BISMUTH DYSPEPSIA TABLETS**  
**IODISED THROAT LOZENGES**  
**CINNAMON INFLUENZA TABLETS**  
**FORMALIN THROAT LOZENGES**

BONUS OF 1 DOZEN WITH EACH GROSS (Assorted if preferred) for  
WINDOW DISPLAY. ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.

**MEGGESON & CO., BERMONDSEY**  
**LTD., LONDON, S.E.16**

130 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY.

*Experience does count.*

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## Fine Chemicals Opium Derivatives

SALICIN  
CAPSICIN  
CANTHARIDIN  
PODOPHYLLIN  
HYOSCYAMINE  
HOMATROPINE  
JALAP RESIN  
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LITHIA SALTS  
SCAMMONY RESIN

MORPHINE  
CODEINE  
STRYCHNINE  
CAFFEINE  
EMETINE  
THEOBROMINE  
CHLOROFORM

OPIUM  
TELA VESICATORIA  
VERATRINE  
ATROPINE  
CHRYSAROBIN  
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EMP. CANTH. LIQ.  
ETHYL MORPHINE  
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ERGOTIN

*Goods covered by Dangerous Drugs Acts offered subject to all regulations.*

# T. & H. SMITH L<sup>TD</sup>

BLANDFIELD WORKS : 25 CHRISTOPHER STREET : 32 & 34 VIRGINIA STREET  
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## Hubbuck's Pure Oxide of Zinc

is made by sublimation, and is  
warranted to contain upwards of

**99.5 PER CENT.**

of pure oxide; in fact, the  
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### Thos. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1765

24 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, WHITE  
ZINC, PAINT, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.

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*Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists  
in Boxes of 7 lb. and 14 lb. stamped by  
the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes  
and 1-lb. Glass Bottles.*

Allen & Hanburys (Lim.)  
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. (Lim.)  
Bell, Jno., & Co.  
Bleasdale (Lim.)  
Boots Pure Drug Co. (Lim.)  
British Drug Houses (Lim.)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Butler & Crape (Lim.)  
Clay, Dod & Co.  
Cockburn & Co. (Lim.)  
Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Lim.)  
Dakin Brothers  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Gadd & Co. (Lim.)  
Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb  
(Lim.)  
Ferris & Co.  
Gale & Co.  
Glasgow New Apothecaries  
Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Harker, Stagg & Morgan  
(Lim.)  
Harkness, Beaumont & Co.  
Hartick, W. & B., & Co.  
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst.

Hodgkinson, Prestons & King  
Horner & Sons  
Huskisson, H. O., & Co.  
Inman's Stores (of Edinburgh)  
Lofthouse & Saltmer (Lim.)  
Mackay, Jno., & Co. (Lim.)  
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.  
Putter & Clarke (Lim.)  
Raines, Clark & Co.  
Raines & Co.  
Rankin & Borsland  
Silverides, R. B. G.  
Smith, T. & H., (Lim.)  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Sumner, R., & Co.  
Thompson, John, (Lim.)  
Wilkinson & Stimpson (Lim.)  
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Thompson (Lim.)  
Woolley, Jas., Sons, & Co.  
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Finlay, Dicks & Co., New  
Orleans  
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Chas. L. Huskins, Inc., 5  
Platt Street, N. York  
Lehn & Fink, Inc., N. York

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.  
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Muth Brothers & Co., Balti-  
more  
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adelphia  
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York  
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adelphia





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FINSBURY  
LONDON



We are  
Exhibiting  
at the  
**BRITISH  
INDUSTRIES  
FAIR  
1927**

ACID HYDROFLUORIC

HYDROKINONE

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN**

ACID PYROGALLIC

HEXAMINE

We offer **PROMPT SERVICE** for all  
**PHARMACEUTICAL, GENERAL and  
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, also  
CRUDE DRUGS.**

*Send us an enquiry.*

**JOHNSON & SONS**

*Manufacturing Chemists, LTD.*

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Telephone : CLERKENWELL 1660.

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*We beg to inform the trade that we have appointed*

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**16 Water Lane, Great Tower St., London, E.C.3**

Telegrams : lchembrau, Eilgate, London.

Telephone : Royal 7076.

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**SOLE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN**

for

**"SANDOZ" ALKALOIDS**

*Enquiries and orders are cordially invited to the above address.*

**THE SANDOZ CHEMICAL CO., LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.,  
CANAL ROAD, BRADFORD.**

# FOR SODA BENZOATE B.P.



ask **BERK**

*Export  
a  
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Works : STRATFORD, E., & MORRISTON, Glam.

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Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric,  
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Tartaric, Perchloric (puriss.)

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Quicksilver, Sulphur,  
Mercurial Salts, etc., etc.

## CRUDE DRUGS

American Botanicals.

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QUININE

SALTS

B.P. 1914

Manufactured by

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INCORPORATING GEORGE ATKINSON & CO.

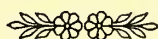
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Manufacturers of

Alkaloids, Fine Chemicals,  
Essential Oils, Camphor  
and Vermilion



We are  
Exhibiting  
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**BRITISH  
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FAIR  
1927**



*Drug grinding a speciality*

GENERAL OFFICES - CARNWATH ROAD,  
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FACTORIES - - BATTERSEA AND FULHAM.

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# TUBERCULIN OINTMENT

FOR

## Percutaneous Treatment

(Vide "British Medical Journal," 24th March, 1923, page 493.)

Prepared with

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From THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF THE  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

In  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Collapsible Tubes, 10%, 25%, and 50%, according to requirements.

Distributed only by

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PRECIPITATED CHALK, MINERAL OILS & JELLIES  
LIQUORICE guaranteed pure  
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### DECOLORISING CARBON

COD LIVER OIL. OLIVE OIL. CASTOR OIL.  
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Wholesale and Export only.

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Warrington Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd.

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Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, A.G., are the leading manufacturers of Colloids—metallic, non-metallic and combinations—for Medicinal and Technical purposes.

Advice and information on all questions in connection with Colloidal Chemicals will be supplied with pleasure.

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(Preservatives in Food. Rules and Orders).

**JANUARY 1st, 1927.**

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(Complying with Latest Requirements)

## GELATINES

**PURITY, CLARITY, STRENGTH ALWAYS  
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All grades of sheet, powder and  
FINE LEAF GELATINES.

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## OLIVE OIL

CREAM SUB.;  
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**WE ARE LARGE IMPORTERS.**  
Specialising in Quality as well as Price.

*An enquiry will pay you.*

**BLACKWELL, HAYES  
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*Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists,*  
**54/58 Moor St., BIRMINGHAM.**

**E. MERCK** Chemical Works **DARMSTADT**  
Germany

Antithyroidin, Magnesium - Perhydrol,  
Stypticin, Dionin, Helminal, Choleval

are some of Merck's Pharmaceutical Special Products that are now being extensively and regularly advertised to the Medical Profession. You may be asked about them and get prescriptions for them. Supplies are obtainable from the

London Depot: **JOHN BELL & CROYDEN, LTD.**  
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**DUTCH**  
*Sugar*  
*of Milk.*  
**"THE BEST"**  
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We are able to supply superior quality at cheapest price and to satisfy a wide demand. Write for samples and prices to

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QUINIDINE  
CINCHONINE  
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Sugar-coated Quinine Tablets and Pills.

**BANDOENG**  
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**BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES**

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Samples, prices and particulars on application.

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## SALTS

Gelatine-coated Oval Pills.

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**E. MERCK** Chemical Works **DARMSTADT**  
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**Fine Chemicals**  
**Alkaloids**  
**Guaranteed Reagents**

Specify "Merck"  
Merck's Chemicals are the  
Standard and cost no more

Direct Correspondence solicited



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The recognised business medium for all sections of pharmacy, the chemical industry, the drug trade and allied branches at Home and Abroad.

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THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND FOR

# SUGAR COATED PILLS

MADE BY

## PARKINSONS

*It Pays to Stock Them.*

*Trade Enquiries Solicited.*

**PARKINSONS**

MANUFACTURING  
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**BURNLEY**

**MATTHEWS & WILSON Ltd.**

*Manufacturing Chemists,*

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FOR ALL

**PILLS & TABLETS**

BY THE GROSS,  
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*Sole Distributors of  
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KAYLENE-OL & PHENOLPHTHALEIN  
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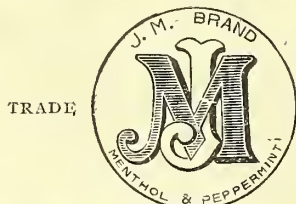
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**GENUINE CONSUMERS & DISTILLERS**

*after once using*

**PREFER and CONTINUE to use**

**"J.M." BRAND**



**JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL**

and they are enjoying the  
HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF MENTHOL it contains.

*For Samples and Particulars apply to  
any dealer in London; if unobtainable,  
write to the manufacturers direct:*

**Japan Menthol Manufacturing Co.**

— LIMITED —

G.P.O. Box No. 48. OSAKA, JAPAN.



**Beecham's Pills**

1s. 3d. size	-	11s. 9d. per dozen
3s. 0d. "	-	28s. 0d. "
5s. 0d. "	-	54s. 0d. "

**Beecham's Powders**

1s. 3d. size	(8 Powders)	11s. 9d. per dozen
5s. 0d. "	(40 "	54s. 0d. "

*Less 2½% Cash Discount.*

**A further 5% allowed for Window  
or other Advertising display.**

**Orders—Minimum Quantity FIVE POUND  
(Assorted sizes, Pills and Powders).**

**PACKAGES FREE. CARRIAGE PAID.**

**TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.**

*All communications to be addressed  
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ST. HELENS, Lancashire.**



Established  
1833Telephone :  
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Telegrams :  
"Inpec, London."**BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.**

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing  
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Should you not already be handling our preparations, you will be wise, if you desire to sell the best of their kind on the Market, in asking us for samples and prices. Special quotations given for season's requirements.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE  
HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS

# Testimony

## Craftsmen in Silverware

have given eloquent testimony to the superiority of "Town Talk" Silver Polish in that, for over 20 years, they have used, recommended and sold it to the exclusion of all other polishes.

# TOWN TALK

is prepared specially for cleaning  
Silver and Electroplated Ware

It is a speciality article; enjoys a quick sale; gives the retailer a generous profit. "Town Talk" is extensively advertised in the Press and we want you to sell it.

"Town Talk" Liquid Silver Polish  
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retail at 9d., 1/6 each.

Address your enquiries for terms and supplies  
to the Sole Makers:

**TOWN TALK POLISH Co.**

Whitby Street,  
Bradford Road, MANCHESTER.



## ENGLISH DRIED ROOTS, HERBS, Etc.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Dandelion Root  
Cut  
White Bryony  
Yellow Dock  
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Seeds  
Elderflowers  
Clover Flowers  
Elderberries  
Bittersweet Twigs

Agrimony Herb  
Broom Tops Cut  
Meadowsweet  
Mouse Ear  
Nettles  
Parsley Piert  
Red Centaury  
Self Heal  
Wood Sage  
Yarrow, etc.

For full lists with terms apply

**J. Flemons & Sons** (Herb Merchants) **Dunstable**

# Chemists' Fittings

When you want Shop Fittings it  
will pay you to send to

## GEORGE COOK

The Chemists' Working Shopfitter

NEW ADDRESS:

267 City Road, E.C.1, London

30 years' experience

Rough Sketches free.



THE ORIGINAL  
:: AND ::  
STILL THE BEST

**JACKEL'S**  
CREAM  
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

**HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?**

12/- and 18/- per dozen.  
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM  
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

**JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.**

GLASGOW.

## THE SEASON OF GOODWILL

## A Word in Season

to all Pharmacists who  
desire a

## GOOD NEW YEAR

of Excellent Profits and  
Quick Sales.

## RELY

on the House of

## "SPUN"

Ointments and Creams for  
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Of every description at lowest prices. Highest grades only.

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Made up in most attractive styles : Perfumes, Oils, Brilliantines,  
Shampoos, Creams, Powders, Dentifrices, Bath Crystals, etc.

## RELIABLE GOODS ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

Bright Show Cards. Individual Addresses. Special Labels.

SPUN

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

## GARFIELD TEA

PROMPT SHIPMENT

ALL SIZES

'Phone or Write :

GARFIELD TEA CO.

44 Foxbourne Road

BALHAM, LONDON, S.W.17.

## It will pay you to stock them!

When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake  
retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits  
which follow.IGLODINE is fast becoming a household word, and the public, through  
satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE  
PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet  
the demand?

Iglo-dine

Write to-day for full particulars to :

THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## "CEPHOS"

The Physician's Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, and Influenza.

Liberal Trade Terms  
Powerful AdvertisingSole Proprietors :  
CEPHOS, Ltd.  
BLACKBURN.Powders and Tablets  
Retail at 1/3 and 3/-



—and now

# A Happy New Year!

January, February and March are the coldest months of winter and the public demand something to “warm them through from tip to tip and toe to toe.”

Feature “GRIPS” FIRST-AID PASTILLES in your windows and on your counters and give your cash register three months’ “hot” work ticking the “tenpence” and “shilling” sales of these popular pastilles.

The “GRIPS” press and poster campaign is now in full swing! Link your shop to it and ensure a happy and successful commencement for 1927.

# GRIPS

## FIRST-AID PASTILLES

*Distributing Agents to the Wholesale  
and Retail Chemists' Trade:*

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,  
4/12 Old Swan Lane,  
LONDON, E.C.

J. W. LIGHTBOWN & SONS,  
Manchester Rd., ACCRINGTON.



**JULES DENOVAL & Co. and ROBERT FERBER, LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Manufacturers of MEDICINAL CAPSULES, MEDICATED LOZENGES and PASTILLES

**PASTILLES and JUJUBES**

Aniseed, Honey and Chlorodyne ..  
 Antiseptic (Licorice, Terebene, Menthol,  
 Eucalyptol, Wintergreen, Thyme,  
 Pine Oil and Glycerine) ..  
 Black Currant and Glycerine ..  
 Eucalyptus Oil ..  
 Eucalyptus and Glycerine ..  
 Eucalyptus and Honey ..  
 Eucalyptus and Menthol ..  
 Eucalyptus, Menthol and Licorice ..  
 Glycerine ..  
 Glycerine and Black Currant ..  
 Glycerine, Honey and Lemon Juice ..  
 Glycerine and Paregoric ..  
 Glycerine and Tannin ..  
 Licorice, Menthol and Eucalyptus ..  
 Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne ..  
 Menthol ..  
 Menthol and Eucalyptus ..  
 Menthol, Eucalyptus and Pine Oil ..  
 Pine Oil, Menthol and Eucalyptus ..  
 Pynoline (Pino, Creosote, Camput, etc.)

2 6 per lb.  
 Packages  
 included.

Gift tins Litho labels

1 oz., 3/6 doz.  
 2 oz., 5/6 doz.  
 4 oz., 10/- doz.

Customers'  
 name and  
 address on  
 labels if  
 desired  
 free of  
 extra charge.

*Special Terms for Quantities.***AMMONIATED QUININE CAPSULES.**

No. 378.

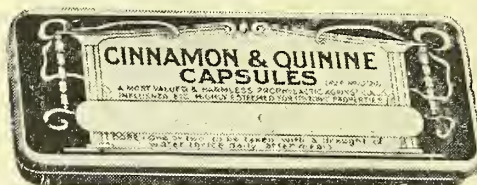
Each equivalent to 1 dram Tincture.

Packed in decorated tins, in attractive show outers. 9/- per doz.

**CINNAMON and QUININE CAPSULES.**

No. 379.

Quinine 1 grain, Cinnamon Bark Oil 1 minim.



Packed in decorated tins, in attractive show outers. 10/- per doz.  
**KIDNEY and BLADDER CAPSULES.**

Ol. Copaiba. Ol. Santal. Meth. Salicylate. Hexamethylene.  
 DOSE. 1 or 2, three times a day.

Wrapped in blue wrapper, priced 2/3, or red wrapper, priced 3/6.  
 15/- per doz.

**TONIC CAPSULES.**—Packed in decorated tins.  
 No. 301a, containing Hæmoglobin, Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,  
 Cascara, Nux Vomica and Arsenic,  
 7/- per doz.

**SPECIAL CAPSULES FOR LADIES.**

Packed in decorated tins, in attractive show outers.  
 No. 109. Apol, Aloes and Iron. 9/- per doz.

**Carlton Works, Asylum Road, LONDON, S.E.15****The P.A.T.A.  
Its Value to the Trade**

**T**HE MANUFACTURER OR OWNER  
 of an article which is on the P.A.T.A.  
 List is assured of the goodwill of the  
 distributing trade, which appreciates his  
 action in providing a guaranteed rate of  
 profit on the sales of his proprietary.

TO-DAY THE PREPARATIONS OF SOME  
 440 FIRMS (NEARLY 3,000 SEPARATE  
 ARTICLES) ARE ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

Manufacturers of PROPRIETARY ARTICLES  
 (distributed by the Drug Trade) who are not at  
 present "on the P.A.T.A." are invited to join.

The subscription is 6 guineas a year.

For particulars apply to The Secretary,  
 18 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

You know now that  
 the demand for  
**'YADIL'**  
**ANTISEPTIC**

is increasing daily. The  
 advertising has been un-  
 avoidably delayed, but  
 this will be fully explained  
 in the daily press, com-  
 mencing January, 1927.

*In the meantime keep a display in  
 your windows and on your counter.*

Order through your Wholesaler

**YADIL Products (1925) Ltd.**  
**Sicilian House, London, W.C.1.**

BEM/APS7

Telephone: Holborn 1471.





**ORDER  
LOBELLINE  
NOW!**

## Get Busy!

OUR extensive advertising scheme is creating a record demand for Lobelline. Are you ready to meet it? Get busy with this well-advertised profitable line.

**C** IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY WRITTEN FOR GENEROUS TRADE TERMS, WRITE NOW BEFORE YOU FORGET!

*Sole Proprietors:*


**SQUIRE & CO. BIRMINGHAM LTD.** STIRCHLEY LABS.  
BIRMINGHAM.

# GEE'S LOBELLINE

## BRITAIN'S BEST COUGH CURE

Bottles 1/3, 3/-, 5/- (P.A.T.A.)

Lozenges 1/3 & 3/- (P.A.T.A.)



# Genoxide

**THE NEW (12 vols.)  
PEROXIDE**

"B.P. for purity—  
stable to the last drop."

THREE SIZES.	POPULAR PRICES.	
4 oz. Retailing at	1/-	} P.A.T.A.
8 oz. " "	1/6	
16 oz. " "	2/6	

Wholesale prices showing exceptionally attractive terms  
SPECIAL TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

## GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

PERFECT PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN  
MOUTH FOR TEETH  
WOUNDS  
THROAT

REGD



# YEAST-VITE

## PLEASE NOTE

On and after January 1st, 1927, we are *discontinuing* our 2/9 bottle and placing on the market a 3/- bottle, and the terms to retailers will be 30/- doz.

PRICE OF NEW SIZE 3/- @ 30/- per doz.

ON USUAL TERMS.

*This does not mean an increase, as we are adding more tablets.*

YEAST-VITE, 12/16 Laystall Street, LONDON, E.C.1

IRVING'S

# YEAST-VIMAL

THE NEW PURE YEAST TONIC FOOD SHOWS VERY BIG PROFITS.  
IN TWO SIZES, 1/6 & 3/- PRICES, 15/- & 30/- per doz.

FIRST CLASS PUBLICITY.

BONUS PARCELS

FIRST ORDER

1 doz. ... 1/6 — 2 Free  
1/2 " ... 3/- — 1 "

REPEAT ORDER

Not less, or equivalent.

3 doz. ... 1/6 — 6 Free  
1/2 " ... 3/- — 2 "

From YEAST-VIMAL, 12/16 Laystall Street, LONDON, E.C.1

ESTABLISHED 1772

# HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by  
Messrs THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester.  
And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia".  
New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. William Street. PRICE 2s 9d Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO. 5, Rue de la Paix.



## CACHETS

2/6 per 1,000 all sizes and series.

Carriage Paid on 4,000.

Special Quotations for Quantities.

Phone:  
PARK 0116.

CICERO S. CLARK,

12 RICHMOND ROAD,  
LONDON, W.2.

ALL CHEMISTS  
SHOULD STOCK

## ABDINE

THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK.

Quick Seller.

Big Profits.

Over 50 years' Reputation.

"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink. Perfectly safe for all ages.  
Made from choicest fruits, it does not contain Epsom or Glauber Salts. Year  
after year the sales are steadily increasing.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN, LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH

Brings Repeat Orders & Merits Recommendation  
for Coughs, Colds, &c.

Prices

10 1/2 d. Size 8/6 doz.  
1/3 Size 12/- doz.  
3/- Size 27/- doz.

NET.

£2 lots Carr. Paid.

# Licoricine

ACTS LIKE  
MAGIC

Terms

5% discount for Orders  
of £6 and upwards.  
Minimum Retail Prices  
10 1/2 d. 1/3 3/-  
£6 lots show a profit of  
33 1/3%

MANDALL & Co., Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne



**THE STANDARD  
OF PURITY  
STERNS**

**LIQUID  
PARAFFIN B.P.**

Colourless, Tasteless, Odourless.  
All Specific Gravities.

**PETROLEUM  
JELLIES B.P.**

White, Lemon, Yellow, Amber,  
Red, Green.

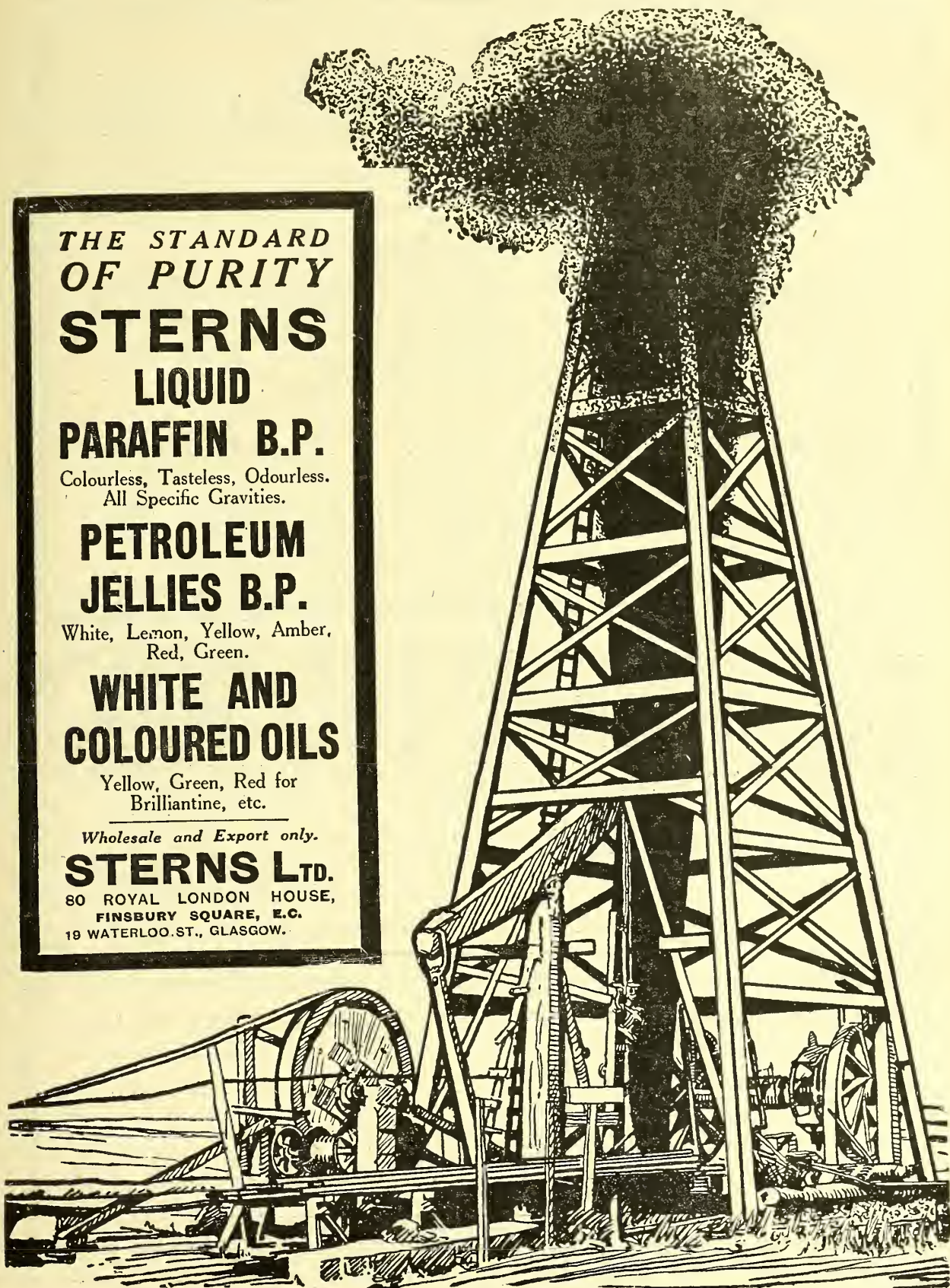
**WHITE AND  
COLOURED OILS**

Yellow, Green, Red for  
Brilliantine, etc.

*Wholesale and Export only.*

**STERNS LTD.**

80 ROYAL LONDON HOUSE,  
FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.  
19 WATERLOO ST., GLASGOW.





# PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.

ALL GRAVITIES.

HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

# PURE RUSSIAN "JASMINE" BRAND WHITE OILS

CHEMICALLY PURE.

WATER WHITE.

ODOURLESS.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

*Competitive Prices.**Best Quality.**Immediate Delivery.*

THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.  
3 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone : AVENUE 7698.

Telegrams : "INVATORE, STOCK."

BEE-HIVE

TRADE



MARK

REGISTERED FOR OUR  
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS  
OF CERESINE WAXES.

# CERESINE WAX

WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES  
AND RESIDUE  
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING POINTS  
OZOKERITE WAX ALL GRADES

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,  
6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Works at  
Stratford, E.

# PETROLEUM JELLY

Best qualities Yellow and White B.P., Red Veterinary and Green.

## GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO.

43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3

Tel. No.: Royal 2666 &amp; 2667.

Tel. Add.: Kidstonism.

Also GUM ARABIC and TRAGACANTH  
BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX.

Works: Bermondsey.

Tel. No.: Hop. 2029.



# Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,  
& Ruby Red, for all  
Pharmaceutical and  
Veterinary purposes

**MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.**

Liverpool - London - Manchester - Birmingham - Leeds

*Do you study  
Quality as well as  
Price ?*

IF SO, SEND FOR OUR  
LATEST PRICE LIST OF

Russian Medicinal  
Paraffin, Galenicals  
and Pharmaceutical  
- Chemicals -



**REDDGRAVE BUTLER  
& CO., LTD.**

Forest Lane, Stratford, E.15



**NECTAR  
CREAM**  
(Regd. Brand)  
**OLIVE  
OIL**



The BEST the World Produces

To those who appreciate QUALITY,  
Nectar Cream appeals irresistibly, as  
hundreds of regular users can testify.  
Chemists NEED the BEST.

*Write for samples and prices of bottles, cans, and casks, to Sole Importers*

**RAYNER & CO., LTD.**  
NORTH ROAD - LONDON, N.7

# WRITE SILVERLOCKS, THEY HAVE IT

**H**ERE'S a list of really useful sundries, some of which you need about now. Look through your stocks and order fresh supplies before your present ones are entirely depleted. Remember, you can depend upon Suttley and Silverlock's goods for quality and serviceability. Drop us a line whenever you need sundries that are doubly useful because made by a firm with vast experience of your special needs.

## SILVERLOCK'S SHOP ROUND LABELS.

Revised Edition.  
Black on Yellow paper for Stock Bottles, Drawers, etc.

### SELECTED SET.

In Books containing—  
296 Medium Size Labels.  
40 " " Blanks.  
222 Small " Labels.  
42 " " Blanks.  
Price 10/- per set. Post Free.  
Single Labels also supplied to order.  
Large size @ 3/6 per dozen.  
Medium " @ 3/- " "  
Small " @ 3/- " "

### STOCK CARTONS.

4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz. sizes.  
We hold a large stock of Cartons in standard wordings for Winter Remedies, etc.  
Send for samples and prices.

## Advertise your WINTER REMEDIES.

We hold a large and varied stock of Window Bills and Showcards, etc.  
Drop a postcard for lists of wordings.

## OPTICAL SALES HELPS.

Showcards, Folders and Blotters forceful in design and well printed. Prices considerably reduced. Write for full range of samples.

## S. V. R. RECORD BOOK.

Containing 1,036 Entries. Post Free 4/6.

## DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, SUTLOCK REGISTER.

Strongly bound in green rexine. Divided into sections for Sales and Purchases. Meets all the requirements of the Act. Send for one NOW. 7/6 post free.

## SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOKS.

In conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

No.	In three sizes.	Price
1. Containing 320 entries	...	4/6
2. " 576	...	5/6
3. " 1,024	...	6/6

**Chemists'  
Printers**



**Blackfriars  
London, S.E.1**

# THE METHYLATING CO., LTD. for METHYLATED SPIRIT.

KINNAIRD HOUSE, Pall Mall East, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Regent 5621.

Telegraphic Address: "Methcolim, Phone, London."

# ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED

IS MANUFACTURED BY

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.**

**Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6**

Telephone: Putney 1153 and 1154.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."



Telephone—SLOANE 3461 (7 lines).

Telegrams—"Dicotto, Sowest, London."

# W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.

## 26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

Works : LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

### PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils  
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

*QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.*



**PETROLEUM JELLY**  
("SALVO PETROLIA")  
BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY  
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

**THE DEE OIL CO. LTD.**  
D 23 & 24 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS  
LIVERPOOL

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3859      TELEGRAMS: CESTRIAN

LONDON OFFICE  
11 POULTRY, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.      PHONE: CITY 8455

PACKED IN BARRELS, KECS OR  
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.

OTHER GRADES OF  
PETROLEUM JELLIES, WHITE BASES ETC.  
WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities  
SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

**OLEUM DEELINÆ (DEE OIL)**  
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA

## FRANCIS F. FOX & CO. BRISTOL

LINSEED OIL  
TURPENTINE  
FINE OLIVE OILS  
COPPER SULPHATE  
CRUSHED LINSEED  
&c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams : "Fox, Bristol."

Telephone : Bristol 19





Write for  
Illustrated  
Lists.

# Venesta Collapsible Tubes

Lipsalve Cases, Sprinklers, etc.

Made in Pure Tin, Lead,  
or Lead coated with Tin,  
Plain or Enamelled, and  
printed with designs to suit  
customers' own requirements

Manufactured by

**Venesta Ltd.**  
1, Great Tower St., E.C.3  
London, England

Telephone :  
ROYAL 4200  
(6 lines).

Telegrams :  
"Venesta, Bilgate,  
London."

Tubes, etc., are manufactured to Customers' own specifications

## GELATINE CAPSULES

### Glandular Products

in various required doses in soluble Gelatine Capsules :-

CEREBRININ	PITUITARY
CORPUS LUTEUM	ANTERIOR
LYMPHATIC	PITUITARY
MAMMARY	WH. GLAND
MYELIN	PROSTATE
ORCHITIC	SUPRARENAL
OVARIAN	THYMUS
PANCREATIN	THYROID, etc.

### Glandular Compound Capsules

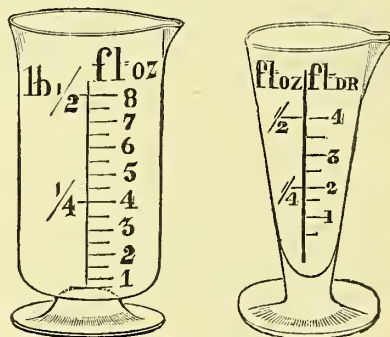
containing ORCHITIC, PROSTATE CO. with  
LECITHIN and GLYCEROPHOSPHATES,

PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED.

**JOHN W. MAWSON & CO. Ltd.**  
WEST NORWOOD - LONDON, S.E.27

'Phone - Streatham 0718.

## TAYLOR'S



## MEASURES

OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION  
**F.H. TAYLOR & SONS LTD**  
131 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.7  
(WHOLESALE ONLY)



## THE PERSONAL TOUCH

IT is the personal touch that counts, and a man-to-man talk is of more value than any amount of correspondence. Moreover, it is much quicker, and is therefore appreciated by those to whom time means money.

That is why the business man deals with the PRUDENTIAL whenever he needs insurance of any kind. He knows that this Company has representatives everywhere, and that one of them will call on him at any time and at any place he may direct. No matter where he lives, whether it be at Land's End or at John o' Groats, he can rely on a Prudential Man being there and ready to do business with him on the spot.

The PRUDENTIAL has over 230 District Offices, and over 13,000 Representatives.

A card—or a 'phone call—to any District Office or to the Chief Office will bring a Prudential representative to your door as soon as you may desire.



THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

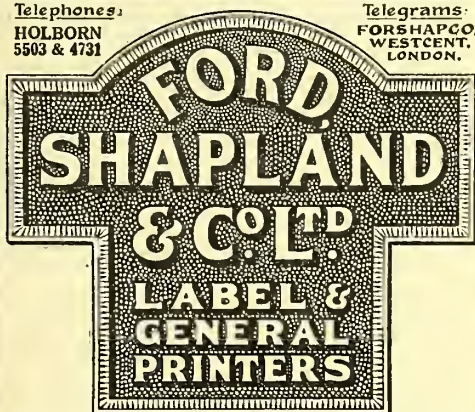
Chief Office

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.

P.P.60

Telephones:  
HOLBORN  
5503 & 4731

Telegrams:  
FORSHAPCO.  
WESTCENT.  
LONDON.



FINE ART SHOWCARDS, CARTONS,  
ENVELOPES FOR SHAMPOO POWDERS,  
CORN SILK, ETC.

"Sol-Vo" Sanitary Paper  
in Rolls & Packets.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION  
OF TRADE MARKS.



*The Floor the Dancers Prefer*

**SLIPPERINE**  
DANCE POLISH

DECORATED TINS P.A.T.A. 1/6. 2/6 10/6  
FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE  
OR THE MAKERS  
JOHNSTON & ADAMS, DUNDEE

**FREDK. YOULDON**

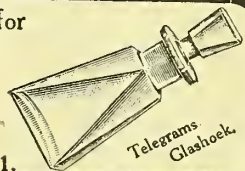
(Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840)

**68 BASINGHALL STREET  
LONDON, E.C.2**Phone :  
London Wall 3529.Telegrams :  
'Youldon, Ave, London.'Enquiries and orders for  
ALL KINDS OF**GLASS  
BOTTLES**

will receive immediate attention.

Phone:  
Holborn 6125**GLASS BOTTLES**of every description for  
all purposes.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

**VAN DER HOEKS**321/25 Bank Chambers  
329 High Holborn  
LONDON, W.C.1.Telegrams  
Glashoek.

Ask for "PAZO"

**PILL BOXES**The most convenient and  
secure Pill Box obtainable.**NO LOOSE BOTTOMS**

Samples and Prices on application

The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury

**LADDERS, STEPS,  
TRESTLES, TRUCKS  
HEATHMAN,**

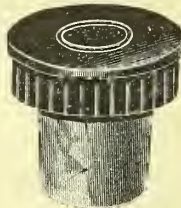
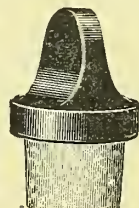
35, Aldersgate St., Near G.P.O. LONDON.

TRUST NOT IMITATIONS,  
you can still obtain:: **VISKAP** ::**BOTTLE CAPS**

as supplied by us for over 20 years

SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,  
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED, WHITE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

from the Original Patentees and Manufacturers :  
**VISCOSE DEVT. CO., LTD., BROMLEY, KENT.****STOPPERS**200 Varieties  
Any Colour.A suitable Compo-  
sition Stopper will  
enhance the selling  
value of your  
package. Let us fit  
your Bottles and  
quote you.**T. WEBSTER & Co.**Telephone:  
Mountview 0952.

Diamline House, Middle Lane, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

**Glass Bottles**

of every description for Chemists.

DISPENSING BOTTLES, POISONS, VIALS, PANELS, GRADUATED MEASURES, &amp;c.

ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR ANY SHAPE BOTTLE.

BUY FROM ACTUAL BRITISH MANUFACTURERS:

**FREDERICK HAMPSON** Perseverance Glass Works, Duncan Street, Salford

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

Telephone: 1018 Trafford Park.

Telegrams: "Attention, Salford."



*don't gamble  
in foreign  
'marks'*



Registered Design  
No. 677974.

THE MARK ON  
THE PERFECT  
BOTTLE

*you can trust the MARK*  
**U.G.B.**  
**on MEDICAL BOTTLES**  
*British—and Best*

*because—*

*U.G.B. Medical  
Bottles are a  
necessity to care-  
ful Chemists and  
Dispensers. Ask  
your Wholesaler  
for samples and  
quotations — or  
write direct to us.*

- 1 U.G.B. Bottles are the strongest and the most accurate medical bottles produced commercially to-day.
- 2 The graduations on the U.G.B. Bottles are moulded to ensure accuracy.
- 3 Even corkage and reinforced lip ensure perfect sealing.
- 4 The rounded shoulders and rounded corners ensure effective cleansing.
- 5 The crystal clarity of the glass stamps the bottle as a reliable container.
- 6 The great tensile strength reduces breakages to a minimum.

**UNITED GLASS BOTTLE**  
**MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED**

*The largest manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe.*

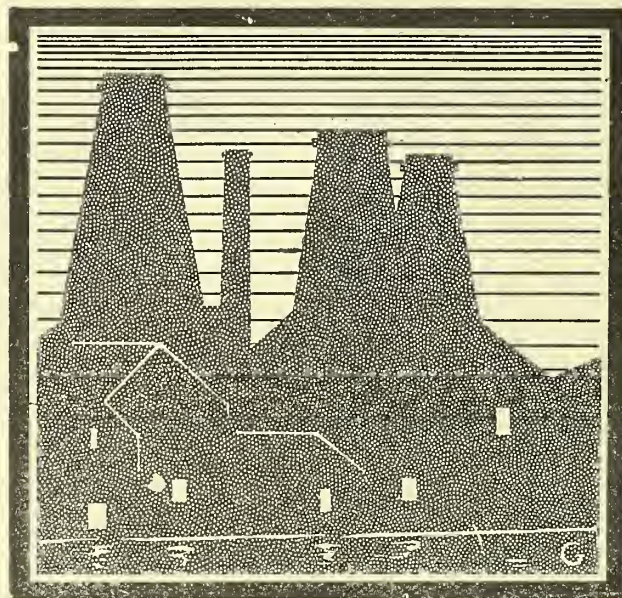
Head Offices:

40/43 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone:  
Central 8080 (10 lines).

Telegrams:  
"Unglaboman, Estrand, London."

Works: Charlton, London; Castleford, Yorks; St. Helens, Lancs; Hunslet, Leeds,  
Seaham Harbour, Durham.



**GLASS - MAKING**  
an old craft aided by modern science.

**CONTAINERS**  
in art colours for  
**PERFUMES,**  
**COSMETICS,**  
**& BATH**  
**CRYSTALS.**

designed and made by  
**WOOD BROS. GLASS COMPANY Ltd**  
Barnsley, England.  
*Established 1828.*



THE CHEMIST

AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB. 1859

RETAIL & DISPENSING  
PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY

SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turn-over being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.*

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopoeia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1927 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1919-26 see C. & D., January 1, 1927.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

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"C. & D."  
DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)

—	1925	1926
Jan.	152.4	148.2
Feb.	152.0	147.7
Mar.	152.3	144.5
April	151.3	143.7
May	149.0	142.5
June	148.8	141.3
July	149.6	141.3
Aug.	149.6	143.6
Sept.	149.5	144.2
Oct.	148.8	145.8
Nov.	148.4	144.2
Dec.	148.2	145.4

DRESSINGS (1913=100)

—	1925	1926
Jan.	252.6	225.0
Feb.	239.6	216.6
Mar.	235.6	216.6
April	235.6	206.4
May	228.8	206.4
June	228.8	206.4
July	228.8	205.4
Aug.	228.8	201.8
Sept.	227.2	199.2
Oct.	227.2	199.2
Nov.	225.0	188.2
Dec.	225.0	188.2



Cost		A—Ac	Selling Price				Cost		Ac	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic .. C	9 9	2 6	—	—	7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	1 10	0 4
117	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. C	15 0	3 9	—	—	36	oz.	Acid. gynecardicum ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Absinthium .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	36	oz.	Acid. hippuricum ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	6 6	1 11	0 6	—	6	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt. ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	40	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30%	—	1 8	0 6	—
36	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	16	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum ..	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
48	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	12	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum .. E	1 10	0 7	0 2	0 1
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec. ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	7	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 1	—
30	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum coml. E	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
33	oz.	Acetamidosalol .. ..	—	—	4 10	0 10	6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B	—	—	1 0	0 2
4	oz.	Acetanilidum .. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2	5	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum B	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	oz.	Acetannin .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	18	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (bywt.)	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
		Acetomorph. (v. Diamorph.) ..	—	—	—	—	12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Acetoneum .. ..	3 3	1 1	0 4	—	6	oz.	Acid. hypophosphorosum ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Acetoneum coml. .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	27	oz.	Acid. iodicum .. ..	—	—	4 8	0 10
18	oz.	Acetophenonum .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	5	oz.	Acid. lacticum .. ..	—	—	1 5	0 3
28	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	0 4	20	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	0 1
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3	42	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini .. C	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	42	oz.	Acid. meconicum .. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
32	lb.	Acet. cantharidis .. C	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	10	oz.	Acid. molybdicum .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
24	lb.	Acet. colchici .. .. C	—	1 0	0 4	—	17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. .. E	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
7	lb.	Acet. destillatum album ..	0 10½	0 4	0 1½	—	7	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
32	gal.	Acet. fuscum .. ..	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7	12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. .. E	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
7.5	lb.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy) ..	pint	1 2	—	—	21	lb.	Acid. nitricum fumans .. E	—	—	0 4	—
38	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	—	0 4	0 1	—
144	lb.	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 6	—	12	lb.	Acid. nitrosus .. .. E	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
84	lb.	Acet. opii .. .. B, F	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum .. ..	—	—	11 6	1 10
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi .. ..	2 10	0 11	0 3	—	16	lb.	Acid. oleicum .. ..	2 2	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Acet. scillæ .. ..	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	36	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst. ..	per	gr.	6 0	—
7.5	lb.	Acet. scillæ '98 .. ..	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol	—	—	12 6	2 2
18	lb.	Acet. staphisagiæ .. C	—	0 8	0 3	—	16	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
90	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici .. ..	pint	1 6	0 2	—	8	lb.	Acid. oxalicum coml. .. C	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
54	box	Acidol tablets .. ..	per	box	6 9	—	32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
		<b>Acida</b>					16	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	3 6	1 2	0 4	—
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum .. ..	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75 ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
108	lb.	Acid. aceticum arom. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0 3	7	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
4.5	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum ..	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	39	lb.	Acid. phosphorosum .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
17	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	4	oz.	Acid. photungstic (sol. 10%)	—	—	0 9	—
54	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	6.5	oz.	Acid. picricum .. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2
22	lb.	Acid. arseniosum .. A, B	—	—	0 4	—	14	lb.	Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol.	1 9	0 7	0 2½	—
		Acid. arsen. coml. (v. Arsenicum)	—	—	—	—	21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
30	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
60	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	12	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
10	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	7	lb.	Acid. pyroginosum .. ..	0 10½	0 3	—	—
12	lb.	Acid. boric pulv. subtil. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	36	dr.	Acid. quinicum .. ..	—	—	—	5 3
1.5	oz.	Acid. boric pulv. pkd. ..	—	0 7	0 2½	—	40	lb.	Acid. salicylicum "phys. pur."	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
666	cwt.	Acid. boric coml. pulvis ..	7 lb.	5 4	—	—	36	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
9.5	lb.	Acid. boric coml. pulvis ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
9	oz.	Acid. butyricum .. ..	—	—	1 6	—	12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
27	oz.	Acid. camphoricum .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
19	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. C	2 6	0 9	0 4	—	18	oz.	Acid. succinicum .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
17	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. C	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	8	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
45	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "miscible" C	pint	0 10	—	—	30	lb.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
69	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "straw" C	1 3	0 7	0 2	—	54	lb.	Acid. sulphocarbol. (33%) ..	—	2 0	0 8	—
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd.	3 viij.	1 2	—	—	11	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum .. .. E	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—
3	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder) ..	0 5	—	—	—	6.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
16	lb.	Acid. carbol. (in spirit) ..	2 0	0 7	—	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. E	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
8	oz.	Acid. chromicum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 3	84	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum	—	3 8	1 1	0 2
20	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	7	lb.	Acid. sulphurosus .. ..	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—
13	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum .. ..	—	—	2 2	0 5	26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Acid. citricum .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	66	lb.	Acid. tannicum .. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Acid. citric pulvis .. ..	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	18	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) C	—	1 0	0 4	—	19	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	2 4	0 8	0 2½	—
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. C	1 2	0 7	0 2	—	18	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis ..	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
		Acid. diethylbarb. (v. Barbit.) ..	—	—	—	—	18	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
8	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	6	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum ..	—	—	0 11	0 3
18	lb.	Acid. formicum 50% .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	30	oz.	Acid. uricum .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
6	oz.	Acid. gallicum .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	21	oz.	Acid. valerianicum .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6



Cost		Ac—Al		Selling Price				Cost		Al—Am		Selling Price			
d.	per			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.					16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis	B	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	52	cwt.	Alumen coml. . . . .	7 lb.	2 0	—	—	—
48	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv. . . . .	B	—	1 9	0 6	—	45	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv. . . . .	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
9	gr.	Aconitina . . . . .	B	per	gr.	1 6	—	276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv. . . . .	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2	—
17	gm.	Acridavinum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	9 0	15	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst. . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	—	—
118	oz.	Adalin . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2 10	9	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml. . . . .	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—
39	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5 . . . . .	—	doz.	2 5	—	—	17	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum . . . . .	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
18	lb.	Adeps benzoatus . . . . .	—	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv. . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
17	lb.	Adeps præparatus . . . . .	—	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	12	lb.	Alumen purificatum . . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
15	lb.	Adeps lanæ . . . . .	—	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	12	lb.	Alumen rupel . . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
13	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	5	oz.	Aluminii acetat . . . . .	—	—	0 9	0 3	—
30	gr.	Adrenalinum . . . . .	per	gr.	4 5	—	—	8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartaras . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
41	oz.	Adrenalin, chlor. sol. 1-1,000	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	42	lb.	Aluminii chloridum . . . . .	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
36	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.) . . . . .	—	4 6	1 4	—	—	42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum . . . . .	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
32	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730 . . . . .	—	4 0	1 3	0 5	—	10	oz.	Aluminii salicyl. . . . .	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
54	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.) . . . . .	—	6 9	2 0	—	—	18	lb.	Aluminii sulphas . . . . .	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
154	lb.	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.) . . . . .	—	14 9	3 9	—	—	6	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml. . . . .	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
102	lb.	Æther aceticus . . . . .	—	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	16	oz.	Aluminii tannas . . . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
15	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus . . . . .	—	—	—	2 4	0 5	14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis . . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
18	oz.	Æther benzoicus . . . . .	—	—	—	2 8	0 6	14	oz.	Amidol . . . . .	—	—	2 0	0 4	—
20	oz.	Æther butyricus . . . . .	—	—	—	3 0	0 6	21	oz.	Amidopyrina . . . . .	—	—	3 1	0 6	—
68	lb.	Æther chloricus . . . . .	—	—	2 5	0 5	—	42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat. . . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0	—
22	oz.	Æther formicus . . . . .	—	—	—	3 3	0 7	30	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas . . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 9	—
15	oz.	Æther cœnanthic. synth. . . . .	—	—	—	2 3	0 5	42	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis . . . . .	—	—	0 5	0 1	—
7	oz.	Æther ozonicus . . . . .	—	—	—	1 1	0 3	42	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) . . . . .	—	—	0 5	0 1	—
26	lb.	Æther petroleum . . . . .	—	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	<b>Ammonium</b>							
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	3	oz.	Ammon. acetat pur. . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
90	oz.	Æthocaine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2 2	36	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat. . . . .	—	—	5 3	0 11	—
08	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded) . . . . .	—	—	4 0	1 2	—	72	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth. . . . .	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—
20	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis . . . . .	—	—	4 3	1 3	—	28	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst. . . . .	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
51	oz.	Agotan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 3	43	lb.	Ammon. bromidum . . . . .	—	1 7	0 6	—	—
48	50	Agotan tablets . . . . .	—	doz.	1 6	—	—	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. . . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang. . . . .	—	—	0 10	0 3	—	23	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv. . . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
16	lb.	Agropyrum exot. . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards) . . . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
50	oz.	Airol . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 1	23	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) . . . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
72	oz.	Albargin . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 9	12	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
90	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv. . . . .	—	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) . . . . .	1 3	—	7 lb.	8 4	—
48	lb.	Albumin. (blood) pulv. . . . .	—	—	1 9	0 6	—	13	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
9	oz.	Albumin. tannic. . . . .	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	115	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.) . . . . .	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8	—
		Alcohol (v. Spiritus rectifi-								Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	1 0	—	—
		catus) . . . . .								Ammon. chloridum pur. . . . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—
68	lb.	Alcohol absolutum . . . . .	—	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml. . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
42	lb.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) . . . . .	—	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	10	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps" . . . . .	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3	—
32	lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C. . . . .	E	—	—	1 2	0 3	11	lb.	Ammon. citras . . . . .	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—
64	lb.	Alcohol amylicum . . . . .	—	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 2	66	lb.	Ammon. formas . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—
42	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml. . . . .	—	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	60	lb.	Ammon. hippuras . . . . .	—	—	6 2	1 1	—
44	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum . . . . .	—	8 0	2 4	0 8	—	42	oz.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. . . . .	1 9	0 8	0 3	—	—
60	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur. . . . .	—	—	11 8	3 0	0 6	14	lb.	Ammon. hypophosphis . . . . .	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
1	lb.	Alcoholic ammonia P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	—	0 6	—	48	lb.	Ammon. ichthosulphonas . . . . .	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
8	oz.	Aldehydum absol. . . . .	—	—	—	1 2	—	30	oz.	Ammon. iodium . . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 9	—
4	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 10% . . . . .	—	—	—	3 6	—	95	oz.	Ammon. molybds cryst. . . . .	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
100	doz.	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.) . . . . .	—	doz.	0 2	bot.	1 0	48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom. . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 2	—
6	dr.	Allantoinum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5 3	18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur. . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
40	lb.	All Fours P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	—	1 8	0 3	10	lb.	Ammon. nitras coml. . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
4	lb.	Allium sativum . . . . .	—	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. . . . .	E	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
2	100	Allonal tablets. . . . .	B	doz.	2 7	—	—	36	lb.	Ammon. persulphas . . . . .	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
5	oz.	Allosan . . . . .	—	—	—	7 0	1 4	36	lb.	Ammon. phosphas . . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
6	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis . . . . .	—	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	16	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml. . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
0	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis pulvis opt. . . . .	—	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid. . . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
2	lb.	Aloe Capensis . . . . .	—	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
8	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	18	oz.	Ammon. succinas . . . . .	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
9	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis . . . . .	—	8 9	2 6	0 9	0 2	18	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur. . . . .	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
9	oz.	Alouin . . . . .	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	55	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . . .	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
2	gm.	Alupon (A. & H.) . . . . .	B,F	per	gr.	0 5	—	444	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . . .	7 lb.	3 4	—	—	—
0	lb.	Althææ flores . . . . .	—	—	2 2	0 8	—	38	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum . . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
8	lb.	Althææ folia . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	60	lb.	Ammon. tartas . . . . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
6	lb.	Althææ rad. decort. . . . .	—	3 3	0 11	0 4	—	24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst. . . . .	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
6	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis . . . . .	—	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	75	oz.	Ammonal unstd. . . . .	—	—	—	1 10	—
4	lb.	Alumen coml. . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	0 1	—								

Ampullæ		Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost		An—Aq	Selling Price			
		per ½ doz. d.	per ½ doz. s. d.	per doz. d.	per doz. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. ⅓	C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	21	lb.	Angelicæ radix ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
Atropinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	33	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
Benzamin. hyd. gr. ⅓, adrenalin. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	19	oz.	<b>Aniline Colours</b>	—	—	2 10	0 6
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3	..	24	2 6	40	4 6	33	oz.	Black, nigrosine ..	—	—	4 10	0 10
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	69	lb.	Blue, methylene ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.	..	27	3 0	45	5 0	10	oz.	Brown, Bismarck ..	—	2 6	1 6	0 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓, gr. ½	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	oz.	Chrysoidin ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz.	Cerise ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
adrenalin. gr. ⅓	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	42	oz.	Eosin ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz.	Erythrosin ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
adrenalin. gr. ⅓	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	27	oz.	Fuchsin ..	—	—	4 9	0 8
Digipuratum ..	C	14	0 11	—	—	36	oz.	Green, brilliant ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
Digitalin. gr. ⅓	C	25	2 9	45	5 0	28	oz.	Magenta ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
Emetinæ 1 gr.	C	36'5	4 3	68	7 6	48	oz.	Orange II. ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
Emetin. hydroch. gr. ½	C	27	3 0	45	5 0	18	oz.	Scarlet red ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 cc.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	18	oz.	Tartrazine ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Ethyl morrhuais ..	..	30	2 3	54	6 0	27	oz.	Violet, methyl B ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½	B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	5	oz.	Yellow, fast ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½	B	25	2 9	45	5 0	20	lb.	Anilini hydrochlor. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	B	40'5	4 6	82	8 0	13	lb.	Anilinum compl. opt. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	16	lb.	Anisi fructus ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
Glucosi 1½ oz.	..	21	2 4	—	—	14	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓	C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	oz.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	34	lb.	Anisol ..	—	—	—	—
Iodi, boxes of 6	..	12	1 8	—	—	54	lb.	Annatto (roll) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
Mercurial cream M 10	..	21	2 3	39	4 0	90	lb.	Annatto (liquid) ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅓, gr. ¼, gr. ½, gr. ¾	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	28	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
Morph. hydroch. gr. ¼	..	18	2 0	33	3 8	38	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
atropin. sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	24	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
Ol. cincrei (grey oil) ½ c.c.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	34	oz.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec. ..	—	—	4 2	0 10
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.	..	20	2 3	36	4 0	12	lb.	Anthrastol ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ¼	C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	80	oz.	Antiformin substitute ..	—	—	—	1 11
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	80	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd. ..	doz.	1 11	—	—
morph. acct. gr. ¼	B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	20	lb.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ½, gr. ⅓	B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	7	oz.	Antimonii crocus pulv. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅓, ferri cacodyl. gr. ⅓	B	20'5	2 3	36	4 0	648	doz.	Antimonii et sodii tartras ..	—	—	—	—
Strophanthin. gr. ⅓	C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	864	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) ..	box	6 0	—	—
Strychnin. sulph. gr. ⅓, gr. ⅓	B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	16	lb.	Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10) ..	box	8 0	—	—
Thiosinamin. -sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c.	..	40'5	4 6	72	8 0	54	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
						39	lb.	Antim. oxidum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
						45	lb.	Antimonium sulphuratum ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
						45	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv. ..	5 9	1 9	0 7	0 1
						45	17oz.	Antiphlogistine ..	—	—	0 4	—
						60	lb.	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
						43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
						27	lb.	Antitoxins (v. Serums) ..	—	—	—	—
						30	oz.	Apii grav. sem. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
						4	gr.	Apiol ..	—	—	4 6	0 1
								Apomorphinæ hydroch. ..	B	per	gr.	0 8
								<b>Aquæ</b>				
						9	lb.	Aqua anethi ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
						180	lb.	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	2 0	0 4
						7	lb.	Aqua anisi ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
						162	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
						18	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
						198	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
						18	lb.	Aqua bromi ..	2 3	0 8	—	—
						6.5	lb.	Aqua camphoræ ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
						60	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
						6.5	lb.	Aqua carui ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
						180	lb.	Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
						7	lb.	Aqua caryophylli ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
						192	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
						186	lb.	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4
						6	lb.	Aqua chloroformi ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
						84	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost		Am—An	Selling Price			
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
d.	per					
42	lb.	Amygdala amara ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
66	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	8 3	2 5	0 8	—
48	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
90	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	11 3	3 2	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
40	lb.	Amyl acetat pur. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
33	lb.	Amyl acetat compl. ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
12	oz.	Amyl butyras ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
11	oz.	Amyl nitris ..	—	—	—	0 3
21	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules M 3 ..	doz.	2 2	—	—
18	oz.	Amyl valerianas ..	—	—	2 10	0 6
32	oz.	Amyleni hydras ..	—	—	4 8	0 10
432	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	7 lb.	3 4	—	—
5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8.5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice) ..	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat) ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato) ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
51	oz.	Anæsthesin ..	—	—	—	1 3
58.5	100	Anasarcin tablets ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
16	lb.	Anchusæ radix ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
9	oz.	Anethol ..	—	—	1 6	0 3



Cost		Aq—Ar Aqua—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	Ar—Be	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9.5	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi ..	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum .. A, B	—	—	0 4
192	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	32	oz.	Arsenii iodidum .. B	—	—	4 8
15	gal.	Aqua destillata ..	0 4	0 2	—	—	21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 9	1 0	0 4
180	lb.	Aqua Floridensis P.L.F. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3	18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 3	0 10	0 4
102	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. B	—	—	1 0
7	lb.	Aqua fœniculi ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	18	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 B	doz.	1 3	—
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	75	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.) ..	—	2 9	0 9
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi .. B	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	27	lb.	Asafetida coml. ..	—	1 0	0 4
420	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F. ..	—	14 0	3 8	0 7	72	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv. ..	—	—	0 9
237	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	72	lb.	Asbestos opt. ..	—	2 7	0 9
294	lb.	Aqua lavand. opt. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	12	lb.	Asbestos coml. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2
142	lb.	Aqua lavand. sec. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	72	oz.	Asparagin ..	—	—	10 6
174	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F. ..	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	9	lb.	Asphaltum ..	1 3	0 4	0 2
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5 doz.	0 4	—	—
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	50	lb.	Asthma powder P.L.F. .. C	2 0	0 7	—
228	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40 ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	57	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C. .. C	2 2	0 8	—
11	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—			Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	—	—	—
174	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40 ..	—	6 3	1 9	0 3	72	oz.	Atophan ..	—	—	1 9
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	28	20	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ doz.	2 3	—	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	139	100	Atoquinol tablets ..	doz.	2 0	—
7	lb.	Aqua pimentæ ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	60	dr.	Atropina .. B	per	gr.	0 3
186	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	39	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 2
7	lb.	Aqua pulegii Ang. ..	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	72	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang. ..	—	2 7	0 9
12	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	48	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6
16	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	6.5	gr.	Auri bromidum ..	per	gr.	1 1
216	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	26	each	Auri chloridum (7½ gr. tubes) ..	ea.	3 3	—
12	lb.	Aqua rosmarini ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	48	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	6 0
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3	9	gr.	Auri oxidum ..	per	gr.	1 6
10	lb.	Aqua sambuci ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—			B			
21	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	18	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 7½	0 2
28	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	8 2	2 2	0 4	14	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2
8	oz.	Araroba ..	—	—	1 2	0 3	26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4
36	dr.	Arbutin ..	—	—	—	6 0			Balsamum Canadensis (v. Canada balsam)	—	—	—
18	lb.	Archil ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	11	oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	1 8
15	lb.	Arctii radix ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb.	Balsamum sulphuris ..	3 6	1 0	0 4
24	lb.	Arctii radicis pulvis ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	78	lb.	Balsamum toltutanum ..	—	3 0	1 0
15	lb.	Areca ..	—	—	0 3	—			Bandages—see page 6			
22	lb.	Arecae pulvis ..	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	42	oz.	Baptisin ..	—	—	6 2
4	gr.	Arecolinæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	0 8	—	18	oz.	Barbitonum .. B	—	—	2 9
60	oz.	Argenti bromidum ..	—	—	—	1 4	20	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium .. B	—	—	3 0
60	oz.	Argenti chloridum ..	—	—	—	1 4	20	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. C	2 6	0 9	0 3
60	oz.	Argenti cyanidum .. B	—	—	10 6	1 9	9	lb.	Barii carbonas coml. .. C	1 1	0 4	0 2
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum ..	—	—	—	1 9	12	lb.	Barii chloridum pur. .. C	1 6	0 6	0 2
34	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst. ..	—	—	5 0	0 10	16	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. .. C	2 0	0 7	0 2
72	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—	16	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst. .. C	2 0	0 7	0 2
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea.	0 6	—	—	10	lb.	Barii nitras coml. .. C	1 3	0 5	0 2
36	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea.	0 8	—	—	24	lb.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. C	3 0	0 10½	0 3
51	oz.	Argenti nucleinas ..	—	—	7 5	1 3	28	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss. ..	3 6	1 0	—
78	oz.	Argenti oxidum ..	—	—	—	1 11	108	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—
78	oz.	Argenti phosphas ..	—	—	—	2 0	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum .. C	—	—	0 7
8	oz.	Argenti proteinatum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	5	lb.	Bath crystals P.L.F. ..	0 10	—	—
2	oz.	Argenti sulphidum ..	—	—	—	1 9	8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F. ..	1 0	—	—
4	oz.	Argenti vitellin .. A, B	—	—	7 11	1 4	8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	1 9	—	—
0	oz.	Argentum colloidal ..	—	—	—	2 6	22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3
9	25	Argentum (fol.) ..	per	leaf	0 1	—	81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	3 iij.	1 0	—
1	oz.	Argyrol ..	—	—	—	2 8	45	lb.	Bay salt ..	0 7	0 3	—
1	40	Arheol capsules ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	360	cwt.	Bay salt ..	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.
0	oz.	Aristochin ..	—	—	—	8 7	5	lb.	Bay salt gran. ..	0 8	0 3	—
3	lb.	Aristol ..	—	—	—	2 6	21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	3 1
0	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	40	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang. ..	—	—	0 5
0	lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	33	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv. ..	—	—	0 6
6	lb.	Arnica flores ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	24	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.) ..	3 6	1 3	—
6	lb.	Arnica rhizoma ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	6	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur. ..	—	—	0 9
8	lb.	Arnica rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 6	0 1	114	oz.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	2 9
2	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. A, B	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	114	oz.	Benzaminæ lactas ..	—	—	2 9
0	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	1 4	0 5	—	—	18	lb.	Benzenum ..	2 3	0 9	0 3
0	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	7 lb.	4 9	—	—						

Cost		Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Sell s. d.	Cost		Be-Bo	Selling Price			
d.	per			d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.		54	oz.	Benzocaina .. ..	—	—	—	1 4
22	doz.	2 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
27.5	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	63	lb.	Benzoini pulv. .. ..	8 3	2 3	0 8	0 2
34	doz.	3 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 6	4	pt.	Benzol compl. .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.		9	oz.	Benzonaphthol .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
19.5	doz.	2 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	57	oz.	Benzosol .. ..	—	—	—	1 4
25	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 9 5	5	oz.	Benzyl benzoas .. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2
30	doz.	3 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	24	lb.	Berberidis pulvis ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1
		Crepe : M.O.H.		24	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	—	3 6
76	doz.	2 in. .. ..	each 1 1	48	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
95	doz.	2½ in. .. ..	each 1 2	40	oz.	Betol .. ..	—	—	5 10	1 0
114	doz.	3 in. .. ..	each 1 6			" Bipp " (v. Past. bis. et iod.)	—	—	—	—
133	doz.	3½ in. .. ..	each 1 9	27	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) .. ..	3 5	1 2	0 4	—
152	doz.	4 in. .. ..	each 2 0	21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty. ..	—	7-lb. tins	18 3	—
		Domette : M.O.H.		126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) .. C	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
78	doz.	2 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 1	40	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.) .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	—
84	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 2	60	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
114	doz.	3 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 7			Bismuthum				
		Elastic web : M.O.H.		24	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
72	doz. yds.	2 in. .. ..	per yd. 1 0	30	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
84	doz. yds.	2½ in. .. ..	per yd. 1 1	195	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas .. ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
99	doz. yds.	3 in. .. ..	per yd. 1 4	14	oz.	Bismuthi citras .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.		26	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
103	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 1 4	28	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum .. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
198	doz.	3 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 2 6	33	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.) ..	—	—	5 7	0 10
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.		26	oz.	Bismuthi lactas .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
153	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., plain .. ..	each 2 2	13	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst. .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
189	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 2 7	12	oz.	Bismuthi oleas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
189	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., plain .. ..	each 2 7	24	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
222	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., perforated .. ..	each 3 1	18	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
240	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., plain .. ..	each 3 4	27	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
312	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 4 4	42	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
312	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., plain .. ..	each 4 4	36	oz.	Bismuthi phenas .. ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
384	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., perforated .. ..	each 5 4	183	lb.	Bismuthi salicylas .. ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
324	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., plain .. ..	each 4 6	16	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
420	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., perforated ..	each 5 10	174	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras .. ..	—	6 3	1 9	0 3
432	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., plain .. ..	each 6 0	18	oz.	Bismuthi tannas .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
520	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., perforated ..	each 7 6	21	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.		28	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
24	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	48	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas .. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
28	doz.	3 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 5			Bismutose .. ..	—	—	—	1 2
33	doz.	4 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 6	48	oz.	Blistering ointment P.L.F. C	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
		Open weave, white (waterdressing) M.O.H.		68	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. C	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
66	gross	1 in.×3 yd. .. ..	each 0 2	42	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. I C	—	1 4	0 5	—
115	gross	1½ in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 2	34	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. II C	—	3 3	1 0	—
150	gross	2 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 3	90	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv. .. ..	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2
180	gross	2½ in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 3	80	lb.	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught				
216	gross	3 in.×4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4			3iss. bot.), sell 9d.				
414	gross	4 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 7	69	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv. .. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
588	gross	6 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 9	18	lb.	Boldo folia .. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	0 1
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.		7	lb.	Bole Armen. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
132	doz.	2 in.×5 yd. .. ..	each 1 8	33	lb.	Boracaldehyde (D.F.) .. ..	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.
165	doz.	2½ in.×5 yd. .. ..	each 2 0	16	lb.	Borax calcinatus .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
192	doz.	3 in.×5 yd. .. ..	each 2 4	6.5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
252	doz.	4 in.×5 yd. .. ..	each 3 6	5	lb.	Borax compl. cryst. .. ..	0 8	0 2	0 1	—
		Ambulance, fast edge :		6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
84	doz.	2 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 2	6.5	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
96	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 4	—	—	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
112	doz.	3 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 1 9	7	lb.	Boracis pulvis (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
		Ambulance, loose edge :		5.5	lb.	Boracis compl. pulvis .. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
242	gross	2 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	396	cwt.	Boracis compl. pulvis .. ..	7 lb.	3 2	14 lb.	6 0
297	gross	2½ in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F. ..	1 6	—	—	—
351	gross	3 in.×6 yd. .. ..	each 0 6			Boric lint (v. Lints)				
		Binders, twill :				Boric wool (v. Cotton-wool)				
28	each	12 in.×54 in. .. ..	each 3 6	72	oz.	Bornyl valerianas .. ..	—	—	10 6	1 4
36	each	18 in.×54 in. .. ..	each 4 6	13	tube	Borocaina .. ..	tube	1 6	—	—
10	each	Suspensory, cotton, best ..	each 1 6	1.53	doz.	Borocain amps. .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—
42	doz.	Triangular, plain .. ..	each 0 7							



Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price				Cost		Ca	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
36	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	60	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F. .	—	6 3	1 8	—	39	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid. . .	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) . .	—	4 6	1 4	—	24	lb.	Calcii saccharas . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F. .	—	6 5	1 9	—	4.5	lb.	Calcii sulphas . . .	0 7	0 3	—	—	
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.) .	—	3 3	1 0	—	5	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2	
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd. . .	C	6 11	1 9	0 3	4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	0 6	0 2	—	—	
11	oz.	Bromoformum . . .	—	—	—	1 0	360	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	
6	oz.	Bromum . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6	13	lb.	Calx . . .	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	
45	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) . .	ea.	0 7	—	—	6.5	lb.	Calx chlorinata . . .	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	
95	oz.	Bromural . . .	—	—	—	2 4	4	oz.	Calx sulphurata . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1	
99.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5 . .	doz.	3 0	—	—	72	lb.	Calendulae flores . . .	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	
28	oz.	Brucina . . .	B	—	4 2	0 8	20	lb.	Calf lymph (v. Lymph) . .	—	—	—	—	
28	oz.	Brucinae sulphas . . .	B	—	4 2	0 8	42	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. .	C	2 6	—	—	
15	lb.	Bryoniae albæ radix . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	14	lb.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F. .	5 6	—	—	—	
48	lb.	Buchu folia . . .	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	18	lb.	Calumbæ radix . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F. . .	1 2	—	—	—	18	lb.	Calumbæ radices pulvis . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras . . .	—	—	2 0	0 5	96	lb.	Cambogia . . .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	
54	gm.	Butyn . . .	B	per	gr.	0 8	114	lb.	Cambogia pulvis . . .	—	4 1	1 2	0 2	
76	25cc.	Butyn solution 2% . . .	C	orig.	bot.	9 6	63	lb.	Camphora (flores) . . .	8 0	2 4	0 8	0 2	
45	3xx.	Bynin (A. & H.) . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—	68	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.) . . .	—	—	0 8½	—	
							70	lb.	Camphora (¼-oz. tab.) . . .	—	—	0 9	—	
							16	oz.	Camphora monobromata . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5	
									Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.	—	—	—	—	
32	100	Cactina pellets . . .	doz.	0 6	—	—	32	oz.	Camphoræ salicylas . . .	—	—	4 8	0 9	
7	oz.	Cadmii bromidum . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2	120	lb.	Canada balsam . . .	—	4 3	1 3	—	
5	oz.	Cadmii chloridum . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6	9	lb.	Canaryseed . . .	1 2	0 4	—	—	
20	oz.	Cadmii iodidum . . .	—	—	2 8	0 6	33	lb.	Canellæ cortex . . .	—	1 3	0 5	—	
8	oz.	Caffeina . . .	—	—	2 8	0 6	45	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis . .	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	
8	oz.	Caffeinae benzoas . . .	—	—	1 9	0 4	72	oz.	Cannabinae tannas . . .	C	—	10 6	1 8	
1	oz.	Caffeinae citras . . .	—	—	0 6	—	84	lb.	Cantharidin hair wash . .	C	3 0	0 10	—	
48	lb.	Caffeinae citras effervescens . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	7	gr.	Cantharidinum . . .	B	—	—	—	
4	oz.	Caffeinae hydrobromidum . . .	—	—	3 6	0 7	78	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis . . .	B	—	2 10	0 9	
2	oz.	Caffeinae iodidum . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0	66	lb.	Cantharis Russ. . .	B	—	2 5	0 9	
1	oz.	Caffeinae salicylas . . .	—	—	3 1	0 6	102	lb.	Cantharidis Chin. pulv. . .	B	12 9	3 9	1 0	0 2
6	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-benzoas . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5	84	lb.	Caoutchouc . . .	—	—	3 0	1 0	
2	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-iodidum . . .	—	—	4 8	0 9	42	lb.	Capers . . .	—	—	1 5	0 5	
2	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-salicylas . . .	—	—	2 8	0 6	63	box	Caprokol caps. . . .	per	box	7 0	—	
2	oz.	Caffeinae valerianas . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0	24	lb.	Capsici fructus . . .	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	
0	lb.	Calami aromatici radix . . .	—	0 6	0 2	—	25	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec. .	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	
0	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	16	oz.	Capsicin . . .	—	—	—	0 5	
0	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F. . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1			Capsulae vel Perles					
0	lb.	Calamina præparata opt. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	212	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 3 . . .	36	2 0	24	1 4	
0	lb.	Calamina præparata sec. . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	288	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 5 . . .	36	2 3	24	1 8	
		Calcium					360	1,000	Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 6	24	1 9	
lb.		Calcii acetat . . .	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	156	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. M 3 . .	36	1 6	24	1 2	
oz.		Calcii acetylsalicylas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 5	108	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5 . .	36	1 1	24	0 11	
oz.		Calcii bromidum . . .	—	—	1 4	0 3	133	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmo-					
lb.		Calcii carbonas præcipitatus . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—			glob. (3) . . .	36	1 2	24	0 11	
lb.		Calcii chloridum fusum . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	120	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.					
lb.		Calcii chloridum coml. . .	0 9	0 3	—	—			arsenios (5/10) . . .	36	1 2	24	0 11	
lb.		Calcii chloridum cryst. . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	126	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.					
lb.		Calcii chloridum gran. . .	2 7	0 9	0 3	—			arsenios. et strych. . .	36	1 2	24	0 11	
oz.		Calcii citras . . .	—	—	0 10	0 3	150	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext.					
oz.		Calcii formas . . .	—	—	0 7	0 2			casc. sag. (1) . . .	36	1 4	24	1 1	
oz.		Calcii glycerophos. . .	—	—	1 8	0 4	192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20 .	36	1 8	24	1 2	
oz.		Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas . . .	—	—	14 0	2 0	216	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 30 .	36	1 10	24	1 4	
oz.		Calcii hippuras . . .	—	—	5 3	0 9	360	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60 .	36	2 6	24	1 9	
lb.		Calcii hydras . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin. . .	36	1 11	24	1 4	
lb.		Calcii hydras coml. . .	1 1	0 4	0 2	—	252	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 1/100 C	36	2 1	24	1 6	
oz.		Calcii hypophosphis . . .	—	—	1 0	0 2	390	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 1/100 C	36	3 0	24	2 0	
oz.		Calcii iodidum . . .	—	—	3 8	0 9	132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 5 . .	36	1 2	24	0 11	
lb.		Calcii lactas . . .	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1	198	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 10 .	36	1 8	24	1 2	
oz.		Calcii lactophosphas . . .	—	—	1 1	0 2	294	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 15 .	36	2 4	24	1 8	
lb.		Calcii nitras . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et					
oz.		Calcii oxalas . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1			buchu M 10 . . .	36	3 1	24	2 2	
oz.		Calcii peroxidum . . .	—	—	2 2	0 5	504	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol.					
lb.		Calcii phosphas . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—			santali M 10 . . .	36	3 1	24	2 3	
lb.		Calcii phosphas coml. . .	1 0	0 4	0 2	—								
lb.		Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—								

Cost		Ca	Selling Price	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Cost	Ca—Ch	Selling Price	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
102	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 1	C	36	1 1	24	0 9	156	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	—	5 8	1 6	0 3
114	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 2	C	36	1 1	24	0 11	48	oz.	Carminum opt.	—	—	7 0	1 2
138	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 3	C	36	1 4	24	0 11	36	oz.	Carminum sec.	—	—	5 3	0 11
480	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3	B	36	3 0	24	2 0	15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
198	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 5	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	11	lb.	Carui fructus	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
282	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 10	..	36	2 0	24	1 6	16	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
432	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 15	..	36	2 10	24	2 0	13	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 8	0 7	—	—
492	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 20	..	36	3 3	24	2 3	60	lb.	Caryophyllum opt.	—	2 2	0 8	—
648	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 30	..	36	4 0	24	2 10	20	lb.	Caryophyllum sec.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 1	..	36	1 4	24	0 11	30	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
192	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 3	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	126	16oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.)	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
240	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 5	..	36	1 9	24	1 4			Cascara aper. ar. (v. Elix. casc.)	—	—	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3	..	36	1 4	24	1 1	90	lb.	Cascarilla	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	42	lb.	Caseinum (solub.)	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½	..	36	2 4	24	1 8	48	lb.	Caseinum album lev.	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
470	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1½) et. paraf. liq. (30)	..	36	3 0	24	2 0	38	lb.	Caseinum flavum	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
432	500	Caps. menthol valer. M 5	..	36	5 0	24	3 6	45	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 8	1 8	0 5	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi M 2	..	36	1 4	24	1 1	21	lb.	Cassia corticis pulvis	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
174	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli M 2	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	18	lb.	Cassia fructus	—	0 8	0 3	—
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii M 5	..	36	3 2	24	2 6	57	lb.	Cassia pulpa	—	2 2	0 7	—
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 1	..	36	2 0	24	1 4	18	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
360	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 2	..	36	2 6	24	1 9	20	lb.	Catechu	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 10	..	36	1 5	24	1 1	28	lb.	Catechu pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
222	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 15	..	36	1 11	24	1 4	14	lb.	Catechu nigrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
234	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 20	..	36	2 0	24	1 5	24	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
270	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 30	..	36	2 2	24	1 6			Catheters, gum-elast.: cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d.				
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (20) et creosot. (1)	C	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters soft rubber (to size 12): cost 6d. ea., sell 1s., ov size 12, 1s. 3d.				
328	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (30) et creosot. (2)	C	36	2 3	24	1 8	28	oz.	Caulophyllum	—	—	3 6	0
210	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 15	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	52	oz.	Celloidin	—	—	6 9	1
270	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 30	..	36	2 0	24	1 6	9	lb.	Cellulose wadding	1 3	—	—	—
198	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 15	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	45	lb.	Cera alba in massa	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
264	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 30	..	36	2 0	24	1 6	47	lb.	Cera alba in placensis	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
408	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 60	..	36	2 8	24	2 0	40	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
420	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 5	..	36	2 10	24	2 0	54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
600	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 7½	..	36	3 8	24	2 6	40	lb.	Cera flava exot.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
750	1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 10	..	36	4 5	24	3 1	44	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	..	36	3 3	24	2 4	38	lb.	Cera flava Gall.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
126	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 5	..	36	1 2	24	0 11	19	lb.	Cera Japonica	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
162	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 10	..	36	1 6	24	1 1	22	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 3	..	36	1 4	24	1 1	54	lb.	Ceratum cæpaci	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
180	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 5	..	36	1 6	24	1 1	44	lb.	Ceratum saponis	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
150	1,000	Caps. picis M 5	..	36	1 6	24	1 1	54	oz.	Cerebrin. subs.	—	—	—	1
162	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni M 30	B	36	1 4	24	1 1	12	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2	doz.	2 0	—	—
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni 3j.	B	36	1 9	24	1 2	12	doz.	Cer. belladonna ext. gr. 2	doz.	2 0	—	—
180	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. M 30	C	36	1 6	24	1 1	24	doz.	Cer. cocaïnæ gr. ½	doz.	4 0	—	—
270	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j.	C	36	2 0	24	1 6	30	doz.	Cer. cocaïnæ gr. 1	doz.	5 0	—	—
168	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. M 30	C	36	1 6	24	1 1	15	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	2 6	—	—
240	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. 3j.	C	36	1 9	24	1 4	21	doz.	Cer. iodoformi et morph. B.P.C.	doz.	3 6	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. terebeni	..	36	1 4	24	1 1	18	doz.	Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F	doz.	3 0	—	—
170	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. M 30	..	36	1 6	24	1 1	18	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (M 5) et iodoform. (gr. 5)	doz.	3 0	—	—
240	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. 3j.	..	36	1 9	24	1 4	21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1	doz.	3 6	—	—
17	lb.	Caramel sicc.	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2	doz.	4 0	—	—
60	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus	..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	15	doz.	Cer. protargol 2%	doz.	2 6	—	—
13	lb.	Carbo animalis gran.	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	17	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	16	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
5'5	lb.	Carbo ligni	..	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	5	oz.	Cerii oxalas	—	—	0 10	0
36	lb.	Carbo ligni acaciæ	..	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	8	oz.	Cerii oxidum	—	—	1 2	0
9'5	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus	..	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	34	lb.	Cetaceum	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
14	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	42	lb.	Cetacei pulvis	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	..	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Cetraria Islandica	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
15	l'	Carbon disulphidum coml.	..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	15	lb.	Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
18	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum	..	4 0	1 3	0 6	0 1	48	lb.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F.	2 0	—	—	—
								63	lb.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F.	—	—	0 8	—
								48	oz.	Chilblain paint P.L.F.	—	—	0 9	—
										Chinosol	—	—	—	1



Cost		Ch—Co	Selling Price				Cost		Co	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
28	lb.	Chirata incisa .. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	90	lb.	Cocci pulvis .. ..	11 3	3 3	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 3	0 3	28	lb.	Cocculi indicii pulvis .. C	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
18	oz.	Chloral formamidum .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 6	26	lb.	Coconut stearin .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
7	oz.	Chloral hydras .. .. C	—	—	1 1	0 2	63	dr.	Codeina .. .. B	per	gr.	0 4	9 1
12	oz.	Chloralamid .. ..	—	—	—	0 4	49	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	7 2
9	oz.	Chloramin. T. .. ..	—	—	1 5	0 3	53	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	7 9
150	oz.	Chloralose .. ..	—	—	—	3 6			Codeine jelly (v. Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.)				
24	oz.	Chlorbutol .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 7			Codeonal .. .. B	—	—	—	6 0
50	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.) .. ..	—	—	6 3	1 0	255	oz.	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. B	doz.	4 4	—	—
46	oz.	Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) ..	—	2 7	0 8	0 2	29	10	Colchici corn. exot. pulv. (20) C	—	1 2	0 4	—
66	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	30	lb.	Colchici corn. pulvis ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
150	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. B, F	—	7 9	2 2	0 4	39	lb.	Colchicina .. .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
108	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. B, F	—	6 9	2 2	—	7	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
		Chlorodynum (v. Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885) .. ..											
48	lb.	Chloroformum .. .. C	—	2 8	0 10	—			<b>Collodia</b>				
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) C	—	4 0	1 1	—	78	lb.	Collodium .. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
136	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) C	—	7 0	2 0	—	38	lb.	Collodium methylatum ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
126	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	60	lb.	Collodium acetatum B.P.C. ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2
120	lb.	Chlorof. belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	180	lb.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B	—	6 0	1 7	0 3
102	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. C	—	—	1 9	0 4	114	lb.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
30	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. C	—	—	1 4	0 4
24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	150	lb.	Collod. callos s. poison P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	0 4
79	lb.	Cholera drops P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2	94	lb.	Collodium flexile .. ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
114	oz.	Cholesterin. .. ..	—	—	—	2 9	44	lb.	Collodium flexile meth. ..	—	1 9	0 9	0 2
18	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	66	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C.	—	2 5	0 7	0 1
41	20 oz.	Chismol (A. & H.) .. ..	4 0	1 0	0 3	—	102	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 1	0 2
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	102	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
16	oz.	Chrysarobinum .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	84	lb.	Collodium stypticum meth. ..	—	—	1 9	0 2
21	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	21	oz.	Collodium vesicans .. C	—	—	2 9	0 6
32	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	18	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. C	—	—	2 6	0 6
27	oz.	Cimicifugin. .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 C	—	—	3 10	0 10
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1							
57	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis	—	2 1	0 6	0 1	36	3iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes) ..	—	4 0	1 6	0 3
44	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	54	3iv.	Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	54	3iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes) ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
42	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	41	3iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
66	oz.	Cinchonidina .. ..	—	—	9 0	1 8	50	3 oz.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes) .. ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum	—	—	7 0	1 2	22.5	3iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes) ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas .. ..	—	—	7 0	1 2	45	3iv.	Collosol iodine in oil .. ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
39	oz.	Cinchonina .. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0	45	3j.	Collosol manganese (inj.) ..	—	—	5 0	0 9
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	45	3j.	Collosol quinine .. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	36	3iv.	Collosol sulphur .. ..	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
10	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	31.5	3viii.	Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	4-oz.	4 6	8-oz.	8 6
72	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt. .. ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	—	72	lb.	Colocynthis pulpa .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
57	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec. .. ..	7 3	2 1	0 8	—	76	lb.	Colocynthis pulpa pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv. .. ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	—	57	lb.	Colocynthis "Turc." pulvis	7 2	2 1	0 7	0 1
51	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt. ..	6 6	1 10	0 7	0 1	35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
42	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	36	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
57	oz.	Citralin .. ..	—	—	—	1 8	32	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
		<b>Clinical Thermometers:</b>			N.P.L.		36	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
53	doz.	½-min. lens .. ..	ea.	2 2	ea.	2 8	52	lb.	Confectio opii .. .. B, F	—	2 0	0 7	0 2
41	doz.	1-min. lens .. ..	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6	138	lb.	Confectio opii, pulvis pro. B, F	—	—	1 8	0 3
20	doz.	2-min. lens .. ..	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3	30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
41	doz.	½-min. round .. ..	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6	30	lb.	Confectio petrolei .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
26	doz.	1-min. round .. ..	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3	42	lb.	Confectio piperis .. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
1	doz.	2-min. round .. ..	ea.	1 6	ea.	2 0	39	lb.	Confectio rosæ caninæ '85 ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
7	oz.	Cobalti chloridum .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	36	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic. .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
6	oz.	Cobalti nitras .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 2	51	lb.	Confectio rutæ .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
6	oz.	Cobalti sulphas .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 2	66	lb.	Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	—	2 5	0 8	—
8	dr.	Cocaina .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	16 0	96	lb.	Confectio scammonii .. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
8	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	16 0	20	lb.	Confectio sennæ .. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
2	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	13 6	33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
8	dr.	Cocainæ nitras .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	16 0	40	lb.	Confectio sulphuris .. ..	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
8	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	16 0	45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
8	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	16 0	8	gr.	Conina .. ..	per	gr.	1 4	—
5	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) B, F	3ss.	1 10	—	—	7	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
2	lb.	Coccus (silver grain) .. ..	9 0	2 7	0 10	0 2							

## Containers (retail charge):

## Medicine and Poison Bottles:

Sell		Sell		Sell	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz.	0 3	20 oz.	0 4
2 oz., 3 oz.	0 2	12 oz.	0 3	32 oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz.	0 4	40 oz.	0 7
6 oz., 8 oz.	0 2				

Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper to poison bottles.

## Ointment Pots:

## Stoppered Bottles:

## Powder Bottles:

Sell		Sell		Sell	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6	1 oz.	0 7	½ oz., 1 oz.	0 4
1 oz., 1½ oz.	0 7	2 oz.	0 8	2 oz.	0 5
2 oz.	0 8	4 oz.	0 9	4 oz.	0 7
3 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 8
4 oz.	0 11	8 oz.	0 11		

Cost		Co—Cr	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
54	lb.	Copaiba opt. . . . .	7 0	2 3	0 8	0 2
8	oz.	Copaibæ resina . . . . .	—	—	1 0	0 3
32	lb.	Copal elect. . . . .	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
24	lb.	Copal (Manila) . . . . .	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
10	lb.	Coriandri fructus . . . . .	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis. . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis (crs.) . . . . .	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (v. Collod. callos.)				
15	lb.	Cornu cervi rass. . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
165	oz.	Coryfin . . . . .	—	—	—	4 0
110	lb.	Coster's paste . . . . .	—	—	0 8	0 2
24	dr.	Cotaminæ hydrochloridum B	—	—	3 6	—
24	dr.	Cotaminæ phthalas . . . . .	—	—	3 6	—
72	dr.	Cotoinum . . . . .	—	—	10 6	—

## Cotton-wool (net weight packets)

18	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz. . . . .	—	—	0 3	—
58	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz. . . . .	—	0 10	—	—
213	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz. . . . .	2 8	—	—	—
22	doz.	Superfine, oz. . . . .	—	—	0 4	—
73	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz. . . . .	—	1 1	—	—
273	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz. . . . .	3 6	—	—	—
24	doz.	Boric, oz. . . . .	—	—	0 4	—
82	doz.	Boric, 4 oz. . . . .	—	1 2	—	—
306	doz.	Boric, 16 oz. . . . .	3 7	—	—	—
20	oz.	Coumarinum . . . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6
66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented . . . . .	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented . . . . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. . . . .	9 0	3 0	0 10	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. . . . .	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. . . . .	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F. . . . .	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F. . . . .	2 9	0 10	—	—
		Crem. frigid. . . . . pkd.			1 0	—
45	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C. . . . .	6 0	1 8	0 6	—
13	oz.	Creosoti carbonas . . . . .	—	—	2 2	0 4
48	lb.	Creosotum . . . . .	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Cresineol . . . . .	—	—	3 9	0 9
17	lb.	Cresol . . . . .	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% . . . . .	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
19	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10% . . . . .	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
10	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.) . . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
360	cwt.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis . . . . .	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
5	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis . . . . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
65	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil. . . . .	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
		Creta præcip. (v. Calcii carb. præcip.)				
65	lb.	Creta præparata . . . . .	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra . . . . .	1 0	0 4	0 2	—

## Cost

d. per

## Cr—De

## Selling Price

16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 1 dr.  
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

51	oz.	Crocus placent. . . . .	—	—	7 5	1 3
114	oz.	Crocus Valent. . . . .	—	—	—	2 9
126	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv. . . . .	—	—	—	3 0
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F. . . . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine . . . . .	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 . . . . .	doz.	2 9	—	—
60	lb.	Cubebæ fructus . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	—
72	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis . . . . .	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Cucumber cream P.L.F. . . . .	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cucumber paste . . . . .	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
156	lb.	Cucumber pomade . . . . .	—	5 7	1 6	—
22	lb.	Cudbear . . . . .	—	0 10	0 3	—
11	lb.	Cumini fructus . . . . .	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis . . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
15	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) . . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph. . . . .	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur. . . . .	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
27	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur. . . . .	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
27	lb.	Cupri nitras . . . . .	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
39	lb.	Cupri oleas . . . . .	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur. . . . .	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml. . . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (æруго) . . . . .	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Cupri sulphas . . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. . . . .	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
669	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml. . . . .	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6
85	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis . . . . .	1 1	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus . . . . .	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (filings) . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (foil) . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings) . . . . .	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
9	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma . . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
13	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis . . . . .	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
9	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.) . . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
38	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. . . . .	4 9	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. . . . .	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
66	lb.	Cydoniæ semina . . . . .	—	2 5	0 9	—

## D

## Dakin's solution (v. Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)

30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F. . . . .	C	—	1 1	0 4	—
42	lb.	Damar gummi . . . . .	—	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
66	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis . . . . .	—	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
24	gr.	Daturina . . . . .	B	per	gr.	3 6	—
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas . . . . .	B	per	gr.	3 6	—
41	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens . . . . .	—	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens . . . . .	—	—	1 6	0 6	0 2
26	lb.	Dec. aloes co. . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 4	—
37	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 . . . . .	—	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens . . . . .	—	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
45	lb.	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
64	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
41	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. . . . .	—	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
52	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens . . . . .	—	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
55	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
43	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	C	1 8	0 6	0 1
46	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	C	1 9	0 6	0 1
49	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
39	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 . . . . .	—	—	1 5	0 5	0 1



Cost		De—Du	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
66	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
32	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
60	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
61	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Depilatory P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	0 6	—
24	oz.	Dermatol .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. .. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
8	lb.	Dextrin. alb. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Dextrin. flav. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
12		Dial tablets, orig. tube .. ..	—	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets .. ..	—	1 6	—	—
12	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
64	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. B, F .. ..	—	—	—	9 4
18	lb.	Diapente P.L.F. .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
27	oz.	Diastatum .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
24	oz.	Dichloramin.—T. .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 7
60	oz.	Didymin subst. .. ..	—	—	—	1 6
38	15c.c.	Digalen .. ..	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets .. ..	—	doz.	1 6	—
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum .. ..	—	—	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. .. ..	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets .. ..	—	doz.	3 0	—
6	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. .. ..	—	—	1 0	—
72	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. .. ..	—	—	10 6	—
16	40	Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativele) .. ..	—	doz.	0 10	—
36	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
41	oz.	Digitalone (P.D.) .. ..	—	—	4 6	0 8
41	6	Digitalone amps. .. ..	—	—	box of 6	4 6
41	100	Digitalone pills .. ..	—	doz.	0 8	100 4 6
54	100	Dimol pulverettes .. ..	—	doz.	1 0	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
93	oz.	Dioninum .. ..	—	—	0 6	—
43	oz.	Diuretin .. ..	—	—	—	1 2
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½ .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes .. ..	—	—	7 6	1 2
<b>Dog Pills, etc.</b>						
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. I. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. II. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Condition P.L.F. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Cough P.L.F. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. I. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. II. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. I. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. II. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. I. .. ..	—	doz.	1 8	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. II. .. ..	—	doz.	2 0	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. I. .. ..	—	doz.	7 0	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. II. .. ..	—	doz.	4 0	—
—	—	Worm powder P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	0 4	—
6	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus .. ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
2	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F. .. ..	1 6	0 6	—	—
—	—	Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> pkd. .. ..	—	1 0	—	—
8	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) .. ..	—	—	—	3 4
8	lb.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
doz.	doz.	Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1 .. ..	—	ea.	0 7	—
—	—	No. 2 .. ..	—	ea.	0 8	—
—	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas .. ..	—	—	1 10	—
—	lb.	Dulcamara .. ..	—	—	0 9	0 3
—	oz.	Duodenum subst. .. ..	—	—	—	2 10

## DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:—

Size.	Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3j. .. ..	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
3ij. .. ..	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
3iij. .. ..	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
3iv. .. ..	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
3vj. .. ..	—	—	2 0	1 6
3viij. .. ..	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

	s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections .. ..	8 oz. 1 6
Pills and powders .. ..	12 1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules .. ..	12 2 6
Ointments, mixed .. ..	1 oz., ls. 3d.; 2 oz. 1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries .. ..	12 2 0
Small shaped blisters .. ..	each 1 0
Plasters, 6 in. X 6 in. .. ..	each 2 6

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | l | b | o | r | a | c | i | s  
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

	s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature .. ..	0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections .. ..	0 8
Emulsions .. ..	0 10
Pills and weighed powders .. ..	doz. 0 10
Ointments, confections, etc. .. ..	0 9
Blisters .. ..	0 8
Cachets .. ..	doz. 1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting) .. ..	doz. 1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries .. ..	doz. 1 4
Plasters .. ..	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules .. ..	doz. 2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills .. ..	doz. 3d. extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Cost		Du—El	Selling Price				Cost		El—Er	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	114	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C. . .	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—	9	gr.	Emetina . . . . . B	per	gr.	1 4	—
		E					6	gr.	Emetina bismuthi iodidum B	per	gr.	0 11	—
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. . .	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	7	gr.	Emetina hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	1 1	—
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)	—	5 9	1 9	0 4			Emplastra				
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. . . . .	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	22	yd.	Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland ..	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. . . .	—	8 6	3 ij.	2 6			Emp. adhesiv., spools :				
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	20	doz.	½ inch×1 yd. . . . .	ea.	0 4	—	—
14	oz.	Eikonogen . . . . .	—	—	1 9	0 4	78	doz.	½ inch×5 yd. . . . .	ea.	1 2	—	—
6	gr.	Elaterinum . . . . .	per	gr.	1 0	—	120	doz.	½ inch×10 yd. . . . .	ea.	1 8	—	—
96	dr.	Elaterium Ang. . . . .	per	gr.	2 3	—	33	doz.	1 inch×1 yd. . . . .	ea.	0 6	—	—
36	lb.	Elemi . . . . .	—	1 4	0 5	—	108	doz.	1 inch×5 yd. . . . .	ea.	1 6	—	—
		Elixir					192	doz.	1 inch×10 yd. . . . .	ea.	2 8	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	198	doz.	2 inch×5 yd. . . . .	ea.	2 9	—	—
90	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	138	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci . . . . .	—	5 4	1 5	—
102	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C. . . . .	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	84	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci c. hydrargyro	—	3 5	1 0	—
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. . .	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	34½	yd.	Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis . . . .	—	2 2	0 7	—	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ . . . . .	C	—	3 0	0 11
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	—	29½	yd.	Emp. bellad. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—	84	doz.	Emp. belladonnæ (porous) C	ea.	1 0	—	—
108	lb.	Elixir calcii lactatis (2 gr. in 3j.)	—	4 7	1 3	—	96	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ '98 . . . . .	C	—	3 8	1 0
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ viride '67 B	—	2 7	0 9	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens . . . . .	C	—	2 0	0 7
82	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. . . .	10 6	3 2	1 0	—	25	yd.	Emp. calefac. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 5	—	—
96	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. B.P.C. . . .	—	3 10	1 1	0 2	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens '98 . . . . .	C	—	2 0	0 7
80	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	126	lb.	Emp. cantharidini . . . . .	C	—	4 7	1 3
63	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. . . . .	C	—	2 6	0 9	44	yd.	Emp. canthar. exten. 36×7 C	12×7	2 3	—	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. . . . .	C	—	2 8	0 8	78	lb.	Emp. cantharidis '98 . . . . .	C	—	3 0	1 0
108	16 oz.	Elixir colloid (Squire) . . . .	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	39	lb.	Emp. ferri . . . . .	—	1 5	0 5	—
51	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. . .	—	2 0	0 7	—	22	yd.	Emp. ferri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
51	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. C	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	60	lb.	Emp. galbani . . . . .	—	2 2	0 7	—
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) . . . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	75	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri . . . . .	C	—	2 9	0 9
84	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 6	1 0	—	34½	yd.	Emp. hydrargyri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 9	—	—
34	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	40	lb.	Emp. melilotis . . . . .	—	1 5	0 5	—
60	lb.	Elixir formatum co. . . . .	—	2 10	1 0	0 2	144	lb.	Emp. menthol . . . . .	—	6 0	1 8	—
102	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 9	1 0	—	114	lb.	Emp. opii . . . . . B, ex F	—	4 0	1 2	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaiaacol. co. . . . .	—	4 0	1 2	—	36½	yd.	Emp. opii exten. 36×16 B, ex F	sq. ft.	2 0	—	—
102	lb.	Elixir guaranæ B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	33	lb.	Emp. picis . . . . .	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Elixir ideæ co. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	22	yd.	Emp. picis exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
40	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. . . . .	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	29	lb.	Emp. plumbi . . . . . B	—	1 2	0 5	—
34	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C. . . . .	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	19	yd.	Emp. plumbi exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
19	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	80	lb.	Emp. plumbi iodidi . . . . .	—	2 10	0 9	—
70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin. . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	29	lb.	Emp. resinæ . . . . . C	—	1 2	0 5	—
63	lb.	Elixir lecithin. . . . .	—	2 9	0 10	—	19	yd.	Emp. resinæ exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum . .	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	32	lb.	Emp. roborans . . . . . C	—	1 2	0 4	—
66	lb.	Elixir luminal . . . . . C	—	2 6	0 10	—	22	yd.	Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
96	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C. . . . .	—	4 3	1 4	—	40	lb.	Emp. saponis . . . . . C	—	1 5	0 5	—
166½	16 oz.	Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) . .	—	—	1 7	—	38	lb.	Emp. saponis fuscum . . . . . C	—	1 5	0 5	—
84	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C. . . . .	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	22	yd.	Emp. saponis fuscum 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
78	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. . . . .	—	2 9	0 9	—	16	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. . .	—	—	0 3	0 1
66	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—	96	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	5 2	1 6	—
60	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum . . . . .	—	2 10	0 10	—	15	lb.	Emuls. magnesiæ B.P.C. . . .	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
72	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrh. B.P.C. . .	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Elixir pini compositum C	—	2 10	0 10	—			Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd.	3 vi.	1 9	3 xij.	3 0
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg. . . . .	—	1 4	0 6	—	30	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C. . . . .	4 6	1 4	—	—
90	lb.	Elixir quiniæ ammon. B.P.C. . .	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	50	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 5	2 0	0 7	—
84	lb.	Elixir quiniæ amm. co. B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	—	56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C. . . . .	7 2	2 3	0 7	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C. . . . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 2	26	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. . . . .	3 8	1 2	—	—
32	lb.	Elixir rubi ideæ . . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. . .	9 0	2 7	—	—
48	lb.	Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. . . .	—	2 7	0 9	—	30	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar) . . . .	4 6	1 4	—	—
30	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C. . . . .	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	30	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal.(agar)	4 6	1 4	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co., (D.F.) . .	—	—	0 10	—	30	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir terpheroini (Squire) C	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	24	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	—	1 6	3 viij.	1 4
79	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. . . . . C	—	3 6	1 0	—	144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei . . . . . pkd.	—	—	2 10	0 6
108	16 oz.	Elixir thyroidei (Squire) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	90	4 oz.	Er nutin . . . . .	—	—	—	—
92	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2							



Cost		Er—Ex	Selling Price				Cost	Ex	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras .. ..	per	gr.	0 5	—	15	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum .. B	—	—	2 6 0 6
12	gr.	Eserina .. .. B	per	gr.	1 9	—	114	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum .. B	—	4 8	1 4 0 3
9	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas .. B	per	gr.	1 5	—	120	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 .. B	—	4 3	1 2 0 2
8	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	1 4	—	14	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 B	—	—	2 0 0 4
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ .. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0	152	lb.	Ext. boldo liquidum .. ..	—	5 9	1 9 0 3
318	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16 ..	—	10 8	3 0	0 6	36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow .. ..	—	—	4 6 0 11
267	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16 ..	—	8 8	2 4	0 4	30	oz.	Ext. buchu .. ..	—	—	4 5 0 9
243	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5 .. ..	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	150	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	6 0	1 9 0 3
25	oz.	Ess. apple .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum	—	—	2 3 0 4
28	oz.	Ess. apricot .. ..	—	—	3 10	0 8	33	oz.	Ext. calendulæ .. ..	—	—	4 10 0 9
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C. .. ..	—	3 9	1 0	—	12	oz.	Ext. calumbæ .. ..	—	—	1 6 0 4
22	oz.	Ess. cedrat. .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 8	216	oz.	Ext. cannabis indicæ .. C	—	—	5 2
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate .. ..	—	—	3 10	0 8	120	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis ..	—	4 3	1 2 0 2
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum ..	5 0	1 6	0 5 0 1
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 5	—	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98	5 0	1 6	0 6 0 1
19	oz.	Ess. coffee .. ..	—	—	2 10	0 6	30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc.	5 1	1 8	0 6
		Ess. limon. opt. (v. Ol. limon)	—	—	—	—	54	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 6	2 0	0 7 0 1
246	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble) .. ..	—	9 0	2 6	0 4	116	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum ..	—	4 7	1 4 0 3
400	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 ..	—	—	5 6	0 10	168	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67	—	6 5	1 9 0 3
360	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	16	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ .. ..	—	—	2 4 0 5
242	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	57	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum	—	2 2	0 8 0 2
51	oz.	Ess. moschi .. ..	—	—	7 5	1 2	114	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '93. .. B,F	—	4 3	1 3 0 3
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort. .. ..	—	—	10 2	1 6	21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) .. C	—	—	3 2 0 6
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle) .. ..	—	—	2 9	0 6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum .. C	—	—	3 6 0 8
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 7	21	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. .. C	—	—	3 6 0 7
04	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10 .. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. .. C	—	—	4 0 0 8
62	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit) .. ..	—	—	1 7	0 3	14	oz.	Ext. colocynthis pulvis ..	—	—	2 0 0 4
24	lb.	Ess. rennet .. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	84	lb.	Ext. colocynthis co. (pulv.) ..	—	3 0	0 10 0 2
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry .. ..	—	—	2 7	0 5	126	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum ..	—	5 0	1 4 0 3
40	lb.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F. .. ..	—	7 7	2 1	0 4	66	lb.	Ext. conii .. ..	—	2 5	0 8 0 2
60	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort. .. ..	—	11 6	3 0	0 6	144	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum .. C	—	5 8	1 6 0 3
40	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.) .. ..	—	4 8	1 4	—	180	lb.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum ..	—	6 8	1 10 0 4
80	lb.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	1 9	—	168	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum .. ..	—	6 6	1 9 0 3
86	lb.	Ess. zingiberis .. ..	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 2	21	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	3 1 0 6
42	oz.	Estoral .. ..	—	—	5 3	1 0	108	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum ..	—	4 0	1 1 0 2
12	oz.	Ethyl bromidum .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	26	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	—	—	3 9 0 7
60	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogas .. ..	—	—	8 9	1 6	60	oz.	Ext. ergotæ .. .. B	—	—	9 0 1 4
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.) .. ..	ea.	4 0	—	—	66	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis .. B	—	—	9 8 1 5
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.) .. ..	ea.	5 3	—	—	144	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum .. B	—	5 6	1 6 0 4
60	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas .. ..	—	—	8 9	1 6	180	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. .. B	—	6 6	2 0 0 4
26	oz.	Ethyl iodidum .. ..	—	—	8 2	1 7	42	oz.	Ext. euonymi .. ..	—	—	6 7 1 1
6	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. .. B	per	gr.	0 3	9 8	84	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum ..	—	3 0	0 10 0 2
60	oz.	Ethyl morrhuas .. ..	—	—	—	1 6	11	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum .. ..	—	—	1 8 0 3
96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta) .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	10	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C. .. ..	—	—	1 6 0 3
96	oz.	Eucainæ lact. (beta) .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	60	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum .. ..	8 0	2 6	0 9 0 2
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang. .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis .. ..	—	—	1 9 0 4
26	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv. .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	27	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. .. C	—	—	4 0 0 8
8	oz.	Eucalyptol .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	39	lb.	Ext. gentianæ .. ..	—	1 5	0 5 0 1
48	oz.	Eugallol .. ..	—	—	6 0	1 2	66	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis .. ..	—	2 5	0 8 0 2
8	oz.	Eugenol .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	69	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ .. ..	—	2 6	0 9 0 2
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4 .. ..	doz.	0 7	—	—	40	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum ..	—	1 9	0 6 0 1
2	oz.	Euonyminum virid. .. ..	—	—	6 7	1 1	33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85	—	1 6	0 5 0 1
4	lb.	Eupad .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	138	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	—	5 4	1 7 0 3
5	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	81	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	—	3 0	0 10 0 2
8	15 gr.	Euphthalmine .. ..	per	gr.	0 4	—	74	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum ..	—	2 10	0 10 0 2
2	oz.	Euquinine .. ..	—	—	—	4 7	24	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot. .. ..	—	1 0	0 4 0 1
5	oz.	Euresol .. ..	—	—	—	1 1	40	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis .. ..	—	1 6	0 5 0 1
5	oz.	Europhen .. ..	—	—	—	2 9	17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.) ..	—	—	2 2 0 5
		<b>Extracta</b>					72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum ..	9 9	3 0	0 10 0 2
4	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. .. B	—	—	3 6	0 7	13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig. .. ..	—	—	2 0 0 5
8	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	144	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum .. C	—	—	20 0 3 6
4	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 8	1 6	0 3	44	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum .. C	—	—	6 5 1 1
1	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum .. C	—	—	2 8 0 5
6	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadosensis glac. ..	—	—	4 6	0 11	138	lb.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98. .. C	—	5 0	1 5 0 3
2	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis ..	—	3 9	1 1	0 2	17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis	—	—	2 2 0 5
1	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98 ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	68	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis	—	—	10 0 1 8
7	lb.	Ext. apocyni liquidum .. ..	—	7 9	2 1	0 4	28	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum .. C	—	—	4 7 0 9
6	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	18	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 9 0 5

Cost		Ex	Selling Price				Cost		Fe-Fi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s.	d.	Extracta—(cont.)	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
96	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98 ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2			F				
21	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
132	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum .. ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
82	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum .. ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	15	oz.	Fel bovinum purificatum ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
20	oz.	Ext. krameriæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	18	oz.	Fel bovini pur. pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 6
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 2	0 5			Ferrum				
19	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 6	23	oz.	Ferri albuminas .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 7
10	lb.	Ext. malti .. ..	1 4	—	—	—	18	lb.	Ferri alum. pur. .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti pkd. .. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 9	6	oz.	Ferri arsenas .. ..	B	—	1 0	0 2
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum .. ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas .. ..	B	—	—	1 4
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. casc. sag. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—	20	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—	66	lb.	Ferri citras .. ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
15	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt. ..	2 0	0 9	—	—	45	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
20	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt. ..	2 9	0 10	—	—	40	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras eff. P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 6	—
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	—	—	55	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	54	lb.	Ferri et ammonii tartras ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. hyp. P.L.F. .. ..	2 4	0 11	—	—	19	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	3 0	0 8
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt. .. ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	27	oz.	Ferri et cinchonæ citras ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
16	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum .. ..	2 8	1 0	0 3	—	9	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C	4 9	1 7	0 5	—	60	lb.	Ferri et potassii tartras ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	3 3	1 5	0 5	—	12.5	oz.	Ferri et quinina citras ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. C	4 8	1 7	0 5	—	28	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B	—	—	4 1	0 7
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	12	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras .. B	—	—	1 9	0 3
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co. .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	14	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
60	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum .. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	12	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	26	oz.	Ferri iodidum .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 9
45	oz.	Ext. mezerei æthereum .. ..	—	—	6 7	1 0	9	oz.	Ferri lactas .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
12	oz.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum B	—	—	1 10	0 4	18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
84	lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum B	—	3 3	1 2	0 2	10	lb.	Ferri limat. .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
81	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. B, F	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	30	lb.	Ferri nitras .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
102	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. B, F	—	—	—	2 6	48	lb.	Ferri oleas .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
10	oz.	Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 B, F	—	—	1 6	0 3	10	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric) .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 2
48	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum .. C	—	1 10	0 6	0 1			Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
72	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum .. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
126	lb.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum .. ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	12	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 5	0 2	—
84	lb.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	33	lb.	Ferri phosphas '98 .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
144	lb.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum .. ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	42	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
20	oz.	Ext. quassie pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 11	0 6	60	lb.	Ferri phosphas solubilis ..	—	2 2	0 8	—
66	lb.	Ext. quillaiæ liquidum .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	7	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
66	lb.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	46	lb.	Ferri salicylas .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
18	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	15	oz.	Ferri succinas .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
126	lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
192	lb.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	12	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
84	lb.	Ext. salicis nigre liquidum ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml. .. ..	0 6	0 2	—	—
16	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	18	lb.	Ferri sulphas (ferric) .. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
14	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	7	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
84	lb.	Ext. scillæ liquidum .. ..	—	—	0 11	—	17	oz.	Ferri tannas .. ..	—	—	2 2	0 3
126	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum .. ..	—	—	—	1 0	18	oz.	Ferri valerianas .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 6
57	lb.	Ext. sennæ legum. liquidum ..	—	2 3	0 9	0 2	16	oz.	Ferri's snuff P.L.F. .. B, F	—	—	2 6	0 6
78	oz.	Ext. serpentariæ .. ..	—	—	—	2 0	31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes) .. ..	—	2 0	0 6	—
18	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
36	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem. .. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11	43	1 oz.	Ferropyrin .. ..	—	—	—	1 6
17	oz.	Ext. strophanthi .. .. C	—	—	2 2	0 5	5	oz.	Ferrum redactum .. ..	—	—	0 9	0 3
54	oz.	Ext. sumbul .. ..	—	—	—	1 2			First-Aid Cases (refills)				
57	lb.	Ext. taraxaci .. ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	9	doz.	Finger dressings .. ..	doz.	1 4	—	—
126	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis .. ..	—	4 7	1 3	0 3	15	doz.	Hand dressings .. ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
59	lb.	Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98 ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	24	doz.	Body dressings .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—
38	oz.	Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum ..	—	—	5 0	1 0	10	doz.	Burn dressings, small ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum .. ..	—	—	5 10	1 0	12	doz.	Burn dressings, med. ..	doz.	1 9	—	—
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	32	doz.	Burn dressings, large ..	doz.	4 8	—	—
30	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	10	doz.	Cotton wool (small) ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
42	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii .. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0	15	doz.	Cotton wool (large) ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
120	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum .. ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	24	doz.	Eye pad .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—



Cost		FI—GI	Selling Price				Cost		GI—Gu	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
23	oz.	Fluorescein .. ..	—	—	3 4	0 7	7	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) .. . wgt.	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
26	oz.	Fluorescein sodium ..	—	—	3 10	0 8	7	lb.	Glucosum (solid) ..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
9	oz.	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2%	—	—	1 4	0 3	60	lb.	Glucosum (medicinal) ..	7 6	2 3	0 8	—
19	lb.	Fly powder .. ..	1 9	—	—	—	36	lb.	Gluc. surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F...	4 6	1 2	—	—
6	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. I.	1 6	—	—	—			Glusidum (v. Saccharin.)				
5	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. II.	0 8	—	—	—							
14	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—							
12	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—							
9	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis ..	1 3	0 4	—	—	23	lb.	Glycerina				
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	23	lb.	Glycerinum (wtg.) ..	3 0	0 10	—	—
672	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	0 10	—	7 lb. 5 1	—			Glycerinum pkd. ..	5 ij.	0 10	5 viij.	2 6
18	oz.	Formamol .. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	32	lb.	Glyc. acidi boric ..	5 4	1 6	0 5	—
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd. ..	—	—	0 5	—	32	lb.	Glyc. acidi carbolici ..	C	—	1 6	0 5
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisept. P.L.F. ..	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	45	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ..	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F. ..	9 3	2 6	—	—	38	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Frosting .. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	31	lb.	Glyc. aluminis ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
26	oz.	Fuchsinum .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7	32	lb.	Glyc. amyli ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
4.5	lb.	Fuller's earth .. ..	0 7	0 3	—	—	46	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ ..	B	—	2 7	0 8
4.5	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis ..	0 7	0 3	—	—	78	lb.	Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent. B	12 8	3 8	1 0	—
5	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—	150	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F. ..	—	10 6	2 10	0 5
6	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb. ..	0 10	0 4	—	—	27	lb.	Glyc. boraci ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
		G					76	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 2	—
							234	lb.	Glyc. croci B.P.C. ..	—	10 4	2 0	0 4
12	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma .. ..	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	32	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	1 6	0 5	—
12	oz.	Galbani pulvis .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	57	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni ..	C	—	2 7	0 9
27	lb.	Gallæ cærul. .. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	27	lb.	Glyc. et cucum. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	15	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3 ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
18	25	Gardan tablets .. ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	42	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd. ..	5 ij.	0 9	5 iv.	1 4
							38	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. C	—	2 2	0 8	—
							6	oz.	Glyc. ichthamol. ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
							60	lb.	Glyc. iodi B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 9	—
							96	lb.	Glyc. pancreatini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
							38	lb.	Glyc. papaini ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
							60	lb.	Glyc. pepsini ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
							30	lb.	Glyc. pepsini acid. P.L.F. ..	—	3 2	1 0	—
							13	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacetatis ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
							66	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
							30	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
									Glycerin base for suppos. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
							98	lb.	Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd C	—	3 9	1 0	—
							33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
							24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
							14	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radidis pulvis ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
							36	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radidis decort. pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
							13	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radidis pulvis (crs.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
							720	cwt.	Glycyrrhizæ radidis pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6
							21	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
							58.5	16 oz.	Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) ..	C	—	2 0	0 7
							54	lb.	Gossypii radidis cort. pulvis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							21	lb.	Gran. paradisi pulv. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
							17	lb.	Granati cortex ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
							54	lb.	Granati radidis cortex ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							35	4 oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
							5	lb.	Guaiaci ligni rass. ..	0 9	0 4	0 1	—
							7	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
							15	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.) ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
							12	oz.	Guaiacol ..	—	—	1 10	0 4
							30	oz.	Guaiacol. benzoas ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
							14	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
							48	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnamas ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
							102	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas ..	—	—	14 3	2 2
							10	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
							42	60 oz.	Guipsine pills ..	doz.	1 1	—	—
									Gutta percha (v. Protectives)				

Cost		Hæ—Hy	Selling Price				Cost		Hy—In	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
H													
7.5	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—			Hydrog. perox. (v. Liq. hyd. perox.)				
14	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	84	lb.	Hydroquinone .. ..	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
16	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	14	doz.	Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. ampls. gm. l	doz.	1 9	—	—
7	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis ..	—	—	1 1	0 3	5	gr.	Hyoscinae hydrobrom. B	per	gr.	0 10	—
81	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	40	lb.	Hyoscyami semina .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
20	oz.	Hamamelinum .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. ..	B	per	gr.	0 10
		Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.	—	—	—	—	5	gr.	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas ..	B	per	gr.	0 10
12	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst. ..	—	—	1 10	0 4	108	lb.	Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) ..	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
24	lb.	Hellebori nigri radices pulvis ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—							
41	lb.	Helmitol .. ..	—	—	—	1 0							
16	lb.	Hennæ folia .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—							
20	lb.	Hennæ foliorum pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—							
6	oz.	Hexamina .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2							
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8							
54	doz.	Hirudines .. ..	ea.	0 10	—	—	262	doz.	Check circ. 9 in. ..	ea.	2 9	—	—
4.5	gr.	Homatropina .. .. B	per	gr.	0 9	—	270	doz.	Rubber black, 9 in. ..	ea.	2 10	—	—
3.5	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. B	per	gr.	0 7	—	43	oz.	Ichthalbin .. ..	—	—	—	1 0
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. ..	2 9	—	—	—	20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 2	—	—
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. ..	2 8	—	—	—	90	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis.	11 3	3 3	0 11	0 2
6	lb.	Hordeum perlatum ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	126	lb.	Ichthyol .. ..	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
70	100	Hormotone tablets ..	per	doz.	1 3	—	12	6 oz.	Iglodine .. ..	—	—	0 3	—
Horse Balls, etc.:													
18	lb.	Condition P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	11	oz.	Imogen sulphis ..	—	—	1 4½	—
25	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. I. ..	2 3	—	—	—	51	lb.	Incense P.L.F. ..	6 5	1 10	—	—
16	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. II. ..	3 2	—	—	—	18	oz.	Indigo synthetic. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
		Condition powder P.L.F. III. ..	2 0	—	—	—	24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry) ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
		Cordial P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
		Cough P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	30	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol. ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
72	lb.	Cough electuary P.L.F. ..	—	2 7	—	—	12	lb.	Infusa recenta ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Diuretic P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	36	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
		Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	—	—	46	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc. ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
		Fever P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	48	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc. ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Gripe draught P.L.F. ..	6 0	1 9	—	—	51	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
34	lb.	Physic P.L.F. I. (mass) ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	42	lb.	Inf. buchu conc. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Physic P.L.F. II. (mass) ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc. ..	—	0 11	0 3	0 1
Hydrargyrum													
90	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ..	11 3	3 3	1 0	—	38	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
126	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) ..	15 9	4 7	1 4	—	60	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
16	oz.	Hyd. bromidum .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	50	lb.	Inf. catechu conc. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
16	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum .. .. B	—	—	2 4	0 4	54	lb.	Inf. cheledonii conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
24	oz.	Hyd. iodium flavum .. .. C	—	—	3 6	0 6	34	lb.	Inf. chiritæ conc. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
23	oz.	Hyd. iodium rubrum .. .. C	—	—	3 5	0 6	48	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
23	oz.	Hyd. iodium viride .. ..	—	—	3 5	0 6	62	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
102	lb.	Hyd. oleas '98 .. ..	—	3 9	1 2	0 2	64	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Hyd. oleas 100% .. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	57	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc. ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum .. .. C	—	—	1 3	0 3	30	lb.	Inf. digitalis conc. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
120	lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum .. .. C	—	—	1 6	0 3	42	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
22	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum .. .. B	—	—	3 3	0 6	90	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. .. B	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
87	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum .. .. B	—	—	1 4	0 3	24	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
98	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	22	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
19	oz.	Hyd. salicylas .. ..	—	—	2 10	0 5	48	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc. .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
99	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	41	lb.	Inf. krameria conc. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
9	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. ..	—	—	1 5	0 3	51	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc. ..	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
114	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus ..	—	4 1	1 3	0 3	42	lb.	Inf. marubii conc. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
98	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure ..	—	3 5	1 2	0 2	44	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
13	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum .. .. C	—	—	2 0	0 4	39	lb.	Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. C	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
19	oz.	Hyd. tannas .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	20	lb.	Inf. quassia conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
99	lb.	Hydrargyrum .. ..	12 6	3 9	1 2	—	40	lb.	Inf. rhei conc. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
95	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum .. .. C	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
44	lb.	Hyd. cum creta .. ..	—	1 8	0 7	—	35	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc. ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
							48	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc. ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
8	gr.	Hydrastina .. .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—	33	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
8	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. B	per	gr.	1 2	—	70	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
40	8 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	36	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
12	8 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	40	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc. ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
		Hydraurum (B. & C.) ..	2 oz.	8 6	4 6	—							
I													
Ice Bags:													
Injectiones													
23	oz.	Inject apomorphinæ hypod. C	—	—	3 10	0 7							
48	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. B, F	—	—	8 0	1 2							



Cost		In—La Injections—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		La—Li	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) .. B, F	—	—	10 6	1 8	40.5	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd. ..	—	—	5 3	1 0
39	oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod. .. B	—	—	5 9	1 0	70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd. ..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1
27	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. .. B, F	—	—	4 6	0 10	40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. .. B	—	—	1 0	0 2	11	dr.	Lactucarium .. ..	—	—	—	1 8
							12	oz.	Lævulose .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 4
15	pt.	Ink, writing .. ..	1 6	0 6	—	—	28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F. ..	3 6	—	—	—
30	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.) ..	3 9	1 2	0 5	—	66	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz. ..	ea.	0 11	—	—
20	lb.	Insect powder sec. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	108	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz. ..	ea.	1 6	—	—
		Insect powder in tins ..	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—			Lamellæ (ophthalmic)				
26	ea.	Insulin .. .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	2 8	—	24	50	Lam. adrenalinæ .. ..	tube	3 6	—	—
52	ea.	Insulin .. .. 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 4	—	20	100	Lam. atropinæ .. .. B	tube	3 0	—	—
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit) .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 0	—	16	50	Lam. cocainæ .. .. B, F	tube	2 6	—	—
28	lb.	Inulæ radialis pulvis ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	20	50	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et atropin. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	3 0	—
24	lb.	Inulæ radialis pulvis (crs.) ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—			Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et physostig. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	3 0	—
21	oz.	Inulin .. ..	—	—	3 7	0 6	24	100	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et homat. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	3 6	—
15	oz.	Iodotol 10% .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 5	36	50	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et homat. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	5 3	—
30	oz.	Iodotol 25% .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 9	60	50	Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et homat. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	8 9	—
151	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett) ..	—	5 4	1 6	0 3			Lam. cocain. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) et physostig. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ..	B, F	tube	3 0	—
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	—	2 10	0 9	—	48	100	Lam. duboisinæ ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) .. B	tube	7 0	—	—
54	100 gm.	Iodipin 10% .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	48	100	Lam. homatropinæ ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) .. B	tube	7 0	—	—
96	oz.	Iodival .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	36	100	Lam. hyoscin. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) .. B	tube	5 3	—	—
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	3 5	—	—	20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) .. B	tube	3 0	—	—
28	oz.	Iodoform .. ..	—	—	4 1	0 8	20	100	Lam. morphinæ ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) .. B, F	tube	3 0	—	—
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	—	4 0	1 3	—	20	100	Lam. physostigminæ .. B	tube	3 0	—	—
108	oz.	Iodol .. ..	—	—	—	2 6	6	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
54	20	Iodothyrene tablets gr. 3 ..	doz.	4 0	—	—	12	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks) .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
25	oz.	Iodum resubl. .. ..	—	—	3 8	0 8	6	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
42	oz.	Iononum 10% .. ..	—	—	7 0	1 2	9	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect. .. ..	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
100	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis ..	—	10 10	3 6	—	5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
36	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emet. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11	7.5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Iridin (v. Ext. iridis sicc.) ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	18	lb.	Laricis cortex .. ..	—	0 9	0 2	—
26	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed ..	—	4 7	1 3	—	30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis .. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
15	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	13	lb.	Lauri fructus .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
22	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers) ..	—	4 4	1 2	—	20	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis .. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
		J					126	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.) ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	40	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt. ..	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
45	lb.	Jaconet (v. Protectives) ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	33	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
84	oz.	Jalapæ radicis (V.C.) pulvis ..	—	—	5 0	0 10	84	oz.	Lecithin (brain) .. ..	—	—	10 6	2 0
48	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo) .. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
60	60	Jubol tablets .. ..	doz.	1 3	—	—	36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
10	lb.	Juniperi fructus .. ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	43	oz.	Lenigallol .. ..	—	—	—	1 0
7	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	12	oz.	Leptandrinum .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
65	lb.	Juniperi gummi .. ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	15	lb.	Ligroinum .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
		K					63	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang. ..	—	2 3	0 9	0 2
3	lb.	Kainit .. ..	0 5	0 2	—	—	39	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ .. .. C	—	1 10	0 6	—
5.5	oz.	Kamala (sifted) .. ..	—	—	1 6	—	22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) .. .. C	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Kaolinum puriss. .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
5	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis .. ..	1 4	0 5	1 1	—	30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. .. C	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
5.5	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt. ..	0 8	0 3	—	—			Lini semina .. ..	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6
5	lb.	Kasak elixir (Squire) .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	7	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted ..	0 11	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
12	oz.	Kasena (Squire) .. ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	600	cwt.	Lini semina contusa .. ..	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6
8	dr.	Kerocain .. ..	—	—	0 3	8 6	7	lb.	Lini semina contusa .. ..	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	—	—
5	50	Kerol caps. (intest.) .. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—	6	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo) ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.) .. ..	doz.	0 8	—	—			Linimenta				
0	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom) .. ..	3 0	1 0	—	—	102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. .. .. B	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
6	gal.	Ketchup (walnut) .. ..	1 9	0 9	—	—	48	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. .. .. B	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.) .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	114	lb.	Lin. aconiti .. .. B	—	3 10	1 2	0 3
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey) .. ..	0 11	0 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. .. .. B	—	1 2	0 4	—
		L											
8	oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes) .. ..	—	—	0 6	0 1							
6	box	Lact. pepsin (v. P. peps. co.)	—	—	—	—							
6	box	Lacteol du Boucard, std. ..	box	3 0	—	—							

Cost		Li	Selling Price				Cost	Li	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.
Linimenta—(cont.)													
34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	32	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1 10	0 6	—
21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic) ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85 ..	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
16	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.) ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	12	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi compl. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	16	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis ..	B	0 9	0 3	—
42	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ ..	E	1 8	0 6	—	28	lb.	Liq. arsenici bromat. ..	B	1 2	0 4	—
102	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ ..	B	3 9	1 1	0 2	16	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus ..	B	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. ..	B	1 3	0 5	0 1	26	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. ..	B	1 0	0 4	—
64	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. B	—	3 0	0 11	—	12	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis ..	B	—	1 9	0 4
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. ..	B	—	2 2	0 5
18	lb.	Lin. calcis ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	60	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 9	0 6
30	lb.	Lin. camphoræ ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	24	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
		Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
82	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	96	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 8	1 1	0 2
32	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	72	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. C	—	2 10	0 10	—
100	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C. ..	—	3 8	1 0	—	3.5	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 7	0 3	—	—
48	lb.	Lin. capsici meth. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
42	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.")	—	—	—	—	21	gal.	Liq. calcis ..	pint	0 5	—	—
		P.L.F. ..	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	8	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
52	lb.	Lin. chloroformi ..	C	2 10	0 9	0 2	9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1 0	0 4	—	—
126	lb.	Lin. crotonis ..	C	4 7	1 3	0 3	10	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
66	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri ..	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	11	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
69	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	60	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
24	oz.	Lin. menthol ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	57	pt.	Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright) ..	—	—	0 5	0 1
60	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	63	lb.	Liq. carmini ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
75	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
108	lb.	Lin. opii ..	B, ex F	4 0	1 2	0 2	102	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
65	lb.	Lin. opii meth. ..	B, ex F	2 5	0 9	0 2	15	lb.	Liq. chlori ..	2 0	0 8	—	—
120	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum ..	B, ex F	4 3	1 2	0 2	34	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
94	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	80	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
54	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi c. saponæ ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	69	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Lin. saponis ..	—	2 5	0 9	—	8	lb.	Liq. cornu cervi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
18	lb.	Lin. saponis meth. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus ..	C	2 4	0 10	0 3
116	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis saponatus ..	C	2 2	1 1	0 4
23	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ ..	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	17	oz.	Liq. epispasticus ..	C	—	2 4	0 6
31	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum ..	3 11	1 2	0 4	—	28	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 ..	C	—	3 6	0 9
28	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	12	lb.	Liq. ethyl nitritis ..	—	1 6	0 4	—
							10	oz.	Liq. euonymi ..	—	—	1 6	1 3
		<b>Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)</b>					96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascariæ ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
291	doz.	Plain, 16 oz. ..	3 6	—	—	—	60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
149	doz.	Plain, 8 oz. ..	8 oz.	2 0	—	—	84	lb.	Liq. euonymi et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
77	doz.	Plain, 4 oz. ..	—	1 1	—	—	72	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
41.5	doz.	Plain, 2 oz. ..	—	2 oz.	0 7	—	97	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
22.7	doz.	Plain, 1 oz. ..	—	—	0 4	—	17	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
226	doz.	Boric, 16 oz. ..	2 9	—	—	—	60	lb.	Liq. ferri albuminatis B.P.C. ..	—	2 2	0 8	—
116	doz.	Boric, 8 oz. ..	8 oz.	1 6	—	—	20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85 ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
61	doz.	Boric, 4 oz. ..	—	0 10	—	—	60	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis ..	—	2 3	0 8	—
33.5	doz.	Boric, 2 oz. ..	—	2 oz.	0 6	—	10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
18.7	doz.	Boric, 1 oz. ..	—	—	0 4	—	8	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
168	lb.	Lip stick ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	12	lb.	Liq. ferri permittatis ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
							16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
		<b>Liquores</b>					12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
119	lb.	Liq. actæ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	—	4 3	1 2	0 3	48	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	11	oz.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. C	—	—	3 3	—
30	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	23	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
30	oz.	Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus ..	—	—	3 9	0 9	97	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	—	—	97	lb.	Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
21	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	56	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri nitratis acidus ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	8.5	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi ..	C	0 5	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ ..	E	1 2	0 4	0 1	7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 ..	E	1 2	0 4	0 2	12	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol. ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 ..	E	1 4	0 5	0 2	10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis ..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 2			Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd. ..	3 vi.	1 0	—	—
13	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4) ..	—	—	0 9	0 3	87	lb.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis ..	B, F	3 2	0 10	0 2
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7) ..	—	—	0 9	0 3	123	lb.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis ..	B, F	4 6	1 3	0 3
16	lb.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—							
19	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—							



Cost		Li-Lo Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Lo—Ma	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi <i>B, F</i>	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—
87	lb.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis .. <i>B, F</i>	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. <i>C</i>	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
117	lb.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis .. <i>B, F</i>	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
87	4 oz.	Liq. nucleinicus (Squire) ..	—	—	2 9	0 5	222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
126	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. <i>B, F</i>	—	4 9	1 5	0 3	14	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri flava ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
129	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. <i>B, F</i>	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	14	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
252	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) .. <i>B, F</i>	—	9 0	2 5	0 5	8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 <i>C</i>	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	16	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
84	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) <i>fl.</i>	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
86	lb.	Liq. pancreatis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	15	lb.	Lotio rubra ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
78	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	115	oz.	Luminal ..	—	—	—	2 9
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F. ..	—	2 2	0 9	0 2	72	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
32	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	125	oz.	Luminal, sodium ..	—	—	—	3 0
32	lb.	Liq. pepticus B.P.C. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	16	oz.	Lupulinum ..	—	—	2 8	0 6
23	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Lupulus ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
		Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) ..	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3	8	oz.	Lycopodium ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	5	ea.	Lymph. calf ..	ea.	0 8	—	—
19	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 8
0.5	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	66	oz.	Lysidin ..	—	—	—	1 7
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	13	lb.	Lysol ..	1 10	1 1	0 4	—
9.5	lb.	Liq. potassæ ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—							
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—							
46	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1							
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1							
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2	102	lb.	Macis opt. ..	12 9	3 9	1 0	—
26	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. ..	—	4 7	1 3	—	96	lb.	Macis opt. parv. ..	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
20	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	102	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt. ..	12 9	3 9	1 0	—
35	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	0 3	39	lb.	Madder ..	5 0	1 5	0 4	—
03	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.) ..	—	3 3	0 10	0 2	24	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1							
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	26	lb.	Magnesium				
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinata ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	44	lb.	Magnesia levis ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9) ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	72	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9) ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	12	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras ..	—	2 7	0 8	0 2
2	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis .. <i>B</i>	—	0 6	0 2	—	15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis ..	0 7	0 3	0 1	—	84	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	1 11	0 7	0 3	—
0	lb.	Liq. sodii carbolatis co. <i>C</i>	—	0 9	0 3	—	24	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
0	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis ..	—	—	4 6	0 8	23	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
5	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochloridi <i>B</i>	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	6.5	oz.	Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 2	8 oz.	2 0
8	lb.	Liq. taraxaci ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	14	oz.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	2 10	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Liq. thymol. co. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	30	lb.	Magnes. formas. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
0	oz.	Liq. thyroidei ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	13	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
2	oz.	Liq. trinitrini ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	10	oz.	Magnes. hydroxidum ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
6	lb.	Liq. trypsin. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2	36	lb.	Magnes. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
2	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	6	oz.	Magnes. lactas ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
0	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. .. <i>C</i>	—	1 6	0 6	—	4	lb.	Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
2	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi eoml. .. <i>E</i>	2 2	0 8	—	—	36	oz.	Magnes. phosphas ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
							4	lb.	Magnes. salicylas ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
6	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd. ..	—	1 4	0 4	—	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt. ..	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
0	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	7	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
1	oz.	Lithii benzoas ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	11	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—
4	oz.	Lithii bromidum ..	—	—	2 1	0 4	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
3	oz.	Lithii carbonas ..	—	—	1 11	0 4	356	cwt.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
1	oz.	Lithii citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	3	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
1	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens ..	—	1 11	0 7	—	204	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb.	2 6	14 lb.	4 6
9	oz.	Lithii glycerophos. ..	—	—	5 9	0 10	26	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 2	—	—
0	oz.	Lithii guaiacas ..	—	—	5 10	0 10	18	oz.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
5	oz.	Lithii hippuras ..	—	—	6 7	1 1	17	oz.	Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 3	0 11	0 3	—
0	oz.	Lithii iodidum ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	30	lb.	Magnesium (powder) ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
4	oz.	Lithii lactas ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	24	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon) ..	foot	0 3	2 2	—
2	oz.	Lithii salicylas ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	66	oz.	Magnesium (D.F.) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
0	oz.	Lithii sulphas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	18	oz.	Maltose ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
9	lb.	Lobelia ..	—	3 3	0 11	—	20	oz.	Mammary gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 7
9	lb.	Lobelia pulvis ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	13	oz.	Mangani chloridum ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
0	oz.	Losophan ..	—	—	9 0	1 10	9	lb.	Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 6	0 6
									Mangani hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 10	0 4
									Mangani oxidum nig. coml. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—

Cost		Ma—Mi	Selling Price				Cost		Mi—Oc	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
10	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran. . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini . . .	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
78	lb.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip. . .	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co. . .	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Mangani sulphas . . .	—	1 1	0 4	—	135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett) . .	—	4 10	1 3	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F. . .	2 6	0 9	—	—	43	lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) . .	—	1 6	0 6	—
90	lb.	Manna elect. nov. . .	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	24	lb.	Mist. quin. c. ferri P.L.F. . .	—	3 viij.	1 9	—
15	oz.	Mannite . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co. . .	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver. . .	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	135	lb.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett) . .	—	4 10	1 3	—
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda . . .	4 11	1 5	0 5	—	38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett) . .	—	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt. . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) . .	—	1 6	0 5	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec. . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	116	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) C	—	4 0	1 2	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F. . .	—	—	1 9	0 4	36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F. . .	4 6	1 4	—	—
15	lb.	Marrubium sicc. . .	2 0	0 6	0 2	—	54	dr.	Morphina pur. . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 1
18	lb.	Marylebone cream . . .	2 3	0 8	—	—	54	dr.	Morph. præcip. . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 1
60	lb.	Mastich. elect. . .	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	43	dr.	Morphinæ acetat. . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	6 4
16	lb.	Maw seed . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	54	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 1
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent . . . C	—	1 9	0 6	—	43	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum B, F	per	gr.	0 3	6 4
55	oz.	Medinal . . . B	—	—	—	1 4	43	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	6 4
12	10	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ . . B	doz.	1 10	—	—	54	dr.	Morphinæ tartar. . . B, F	per	gr.	0 3	7 1
21	lb.	Mel Ang. . .	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran. . .	per	gr.	1 2	—
17	lb.	Mel Calif. . .	2 2	0 9	0 3	—	27	oz.	Moschus artificial. . .	—	—	4 0	0 1
14	lb.	Mel Jam. . .	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	19	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Mel W.I. . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	18	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ . . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mel boracis . . .	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	38	lb.	Mustard F . . .	4 5	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Mel depuratum . . .	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	42	lb.	Mustard D.S.F. . .	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
35	lb.	Mel rosæ . . .	—	1 5	0 5	—	6	lb.	Mustard bran . . .	0 9	0 3	—	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	66	oz.	Mustard leaves . . .	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 6
26	oz.	Menthol . . .	—	—	3 9	0 7	57	lb.	Myelin substance . . .	—	—	—	—
24	oz.	Menthol, synthetic . . .	—	—	3 6	0 6	51	lb.	Myristicæ 64's . . .	—	2 2	0 7	—
48	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) . .	ea.	1 9	—	—	60	lb.	Myristicæ 80's . . .	—	1 10	0 6	—
54	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.) . .	ea.	1 1	—	—	66	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis . . .	—	2 2	0 7	—
24	oz.	Menthol snuff P.L.F. . .	—	—	3 6	0 7	42	lb.	Myrrh. elect. . .	—	2 5	0 8	0 1
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras . . .	—	—	—	3 0	33	lb.	Myrrh. sorts . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
72	oz.	Menthol valerianas . . .	—	—	—	1 8	75	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv. . .	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt. . . C	—	—	1 6	0 4	36	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt. . .	—	2 9	0 9	—
84	10c.c.	Mercurochrome solution . .	per	c.c.	1 3	—	84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral) . .	1 2	0 5	—	—
36	oz.	Mesotan . . .	—	—	—	1 0	144	gal.	Naphtha (wood) . .	pint	2 3	—	—
38	50	Metagen (P.D.) . .	doz.	1 6	—	—	36	lb.	Naphthalin. pur. . .	—	1 4	0 5	—
33	oz.	Methylacetanilidum . . .	—	—	4 10	0 9	45	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
18	oz.	Methyl orange . . .	—	—	2 9	0 6	45	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob. . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol. . .	—	3 6	1 0	—	7	oz.	Naphthol (beta) . . .	—	—	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Methyl salicylas . . .	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	21	oz.	Naphthol salicyl. . .	—	—	3 6	0 6
30	oz.	Methylene blue . . .	—	—	4 5	0 8	54	oz.	Narcotina . . .	—	—	—	1 4
28	oz.	Methylsulphonal . . . C	—	—	4 1	0 7	35	25	Neo-bornyval perles . .	doz.	1 9	—	—
17	oz.	Metol . . .	—	—	2 6	0 5	40	4oz.	Nepenthe . . . B, F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
24	lb.	Mezerei cortex . . .	—	1 0	0 4	—	42	lb.	Nessler's solution . .	—	1 8	0 6	—
12	21	Migranin tablets gr. 5½ . .	doz.	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Nickel chloridum . . .	—	1 4	0 5	—
Misturæ													
8.5	lb.	Mistura alba . . .	1 0	0 5	0 2	—	10	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml. . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	21	oz.	Nicotina coml. . . B	—	—	3 3	0 6
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
53	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina C	7 3	2 3	0 7	—	162	lb.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
46	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C. . .	6 6	2 0	0 7	—	19	lb.	Nitrobenzenum . . .	—	0 8	0 2	—
44	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. c. pepsino . .	—	1 10	0 6	—	56	10 oz.	Nooury's wine . . .	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2
		Mist. bismuthi (Seller) . . fl.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	15	10	Novalgin tablets gr. 7½ . .	doz.	2 3	—	—
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	60	oz.	Novaspirin . . .	—	—	—	1 8
14	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	18	gm.	Novocain . . .	per	gr.	0 3	—
21	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C. . .	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis . . B	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C. . .	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	16	lb.	Nursery powder P.L.F. . .	—	—	0 8	—
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc. . .	—	—	1 1	0 2	O						
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) . .	—	—	—	—	4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici . .	—	—	0 6	0 1
		P.L.F. . .	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ . . B	—	—	2 0	0 4
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica . . .	5 0	1 7	0 5	—	2.5	oz.	Oculent. flavum . . C	—	—	0 4	0 1
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita . . .	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atropinæ B	—	—	1 6	0 4
18	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F. . .	—	3 viij.	1 3	—							
24	lb.	Mist. guaiaci . . .	3 3	1 2	0 4	—							
36	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. . .	—	3 viij.	2 6	—							
15	lb.	Mist. magnesi hydroxidi . .	2 7	0 9	0 3	—							



Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price				Cost		Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigninæ C	—	—	1 6	0 4	138	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang. ..	—	—	—	3 4
		Oiled silk flav. (v. Protectives)	—	—	—	—	420	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor. ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
34	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ ..	—	—	4 6	0 10	348	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
		<b>Olea</b>					300	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall. ..	—	—	3 10	0 7
		Oleum abietis (v. Ol. pini)	—	—	—	—	162	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver. ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
20	lb.	Ol. adipis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	78	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
72	dr.	Ol. allii ..	per	min.	0 4	—	46	oz.	Ol. limettæ dest. ..	—	—	6 2	0 11
46	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. ..	—	—	6 9	1 2	60	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed) ..	—	—	7 11	1 2
69	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	192	lb.	Ol. limonis ..	—	7 10	1 11	0 4
66	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot. ..	8 3	2 5	0 9	—	180	lb.	Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3
39	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang. ..	—	—	5 9	0 10	36	oz.	Ol. linalocs ..	—	—	4 6	0 10
08	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad. ..	—	—	—	2 8	72	gal.	Ol. lini opt. ..	pint	1 1	0 2	—
51	gal.	Ol. animale ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	78	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled) ..	pint	1 2	0 2	—
78	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	48	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle) ..	pint	0 9	gal.	6 0
30	dr.	Ol. anthemidis ..	per	min.	0 1	4 5	126	dr.	Ol. lupuli exot. ..	—	—	—	3 6
66	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis ..	—	—	9 3	1 8	204	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.) ..	—	7 3	2 1	0 4
45	oz.	Ol. apii petroselinii ..	—	—	6 7	1 0	139	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham) ..	—	—	—	3 4
15	lb.	Ol. arachis ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	552	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest. ..	—	—	6 0	1 0
18	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	540	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. exot. ..	—	—	5 8	0 10
18	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang. ..	—	—	—	2 6
46	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ ..	—	—	6 9	1 0	48	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot. ..	—	—	—	1 0
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (v. Ol. rusci)	—	—	—	—	144	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Newfl.) ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
28	lb.	Ol. cadinum ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	108	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Nor.) ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
6	oz.	Ol. cajuputi ..	—	—	0 10	0 2			Ol. morrhuae, pkd. ..	3vj.	1 4	3xij.	2 2
66	oz.	Ol. calam. arom. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11	78	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (vet.) ..	pint	1 3	gal.	9 9
8	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	19	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess. ..	—	—	2 10	0 5
6	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
7	oz.	Ol. canangæ ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	14	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
2	lb.	Ol. carbolium 5 per cent. C	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	18	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
9	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	2 8	0 9	—	—	16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
4	oz.	Ol. carui exot. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	480	oz.	Ol. neroli ..	per	min.	0 3	—
1	oz.	Ol. caryophylli ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	390	oz.	Ol. neroli Ital. ..	—	—	—	9 4
6	oz.	Ol. cassiæ ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	108	oz.	Ol. neroli synth. ..	—	—	14 0	2 8
8	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) ..	—	—	2 7	0 6	204	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream) ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
2	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1			Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. ½-pt. bot.				
2	gal.	Ol. cetacei ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—			sell 1s. 3d.; ½-pt., 2s. 3d.;				
7	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogræ ..	—	—	1 1	0 2			1-pt., 4s. 0d.				
6	oz.	Ol. chenopodii ..	—	—	4 6	0 8	180	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	oz.	Ol. cinereum ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	156	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine) ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
6	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi ..	—	—	8 3	1 7	13	oz.	Ol. origani alb. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
3	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4	72	lb.	Ol. origani coml. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Ol. citrionellæ ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	14	lb.	Ol. palmæ ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	33	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ ..	—	—	4 10	0 10
2	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity) ..	gal.	9 0	pint	1 4	60	oz.	Ol. patchouli Ang. ..	—	—	8 9	1 3
6	oz.	Ol. copaibæ ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	54	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. ..	7 0	2 0	0 7	—
4	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 4	60	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
8	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot. ..	—	—	—	1 2	20	oz.	Ol. petitgrain ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
oz.		Ol. crotonis ..	—	—	1 5	0 4	11	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
oz.		Ol. cubebæ Ang. ..	—	—	5 3	0 10	13	lb.	Ol. picis ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
4oz.		Oleum Deelinæ ..	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
lb.		Ol. eucalypti ..	4 9	1 4	0 5	—	24	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
		Ol. eucalypti pkd. ..	3j.	0 10	3ij.	1 2	78	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis) ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
lb.		Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	15	oz.	Ol. pini pumilonis ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
oz.		Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ ..	—	—	2 4	0 5	108	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
lb.		Ol. eucalypti glob. ..	—	1 11	0 7	—	192	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce) ..	—	6 10	1 9	0 3
oz.		Ol. fœniculi Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 4	42	oz.	Ol. piperis ..	—	—	5 0	1 0
oz.		Ol. fœniculi exot. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang. ..	—	—	14 0	2 5
oz.		Ol. gaultheriæ ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	180	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3
oz.		Ol. geranii Afric. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	108	gal.	Ol. rapii ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
oz.		Ol. geranii E. I. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	30	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.) ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
oz.		Ol. geranii Call. ..	—	—	8 0	1 2	19	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	2 6	1 0	0 4	—
gal.		Ol. gossypii sem. ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—			Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	pkd.	1 4	3vij.	2 0
lb.		Ol. gurgun. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	15	lb.	Ol. ricini (first) ..	2 0	0 10	0 4	—
dr.		Ol. iridis concret. ..	—	—	—	14 3	13	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	1 9	0 7	—	—
oz.		Ol. jasm'ni ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	92	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	pint	2 3	gal.	11 6
oz.		Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	45	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
oz.		Ol. juniperi bacc. exot. ..	—	—	2 11	0 5	60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color. ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
lb.		Ol. juniperi ligni ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	180	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang. ..	—	—	—	4 4

Cost		Ole—Pa				Cost		Pa—Pe				Selling Price																
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)				16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.													
			s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.													
51	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot.	..	..	—	3	2	1	0	0	2	18	20	Paracodin tablets	..	..	doz.	1	7	—	—							
138	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super.	..	..	—	5	0	1	5	0	3	10	lb.	Paraffinum durum	..	..	1	3	0	5	0	2						
90	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall.	..	..	—	3	4	1	0	0	2	16	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	..	..	2	0	0	7	0	3						
36	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	..	..	—	1	4	0	6	—	—	9	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	..	..	—	—	0	10	3	xij.						
84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	..	..	—	3	0	0	10	0	2	15	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	..	..	1	2	0	5	0	2						
18	oz.	Ol. rutæ	..	..	—	—	—	2	8	0	5	21	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	..	..	2	0	0	7	0	2						
27	oz.	Ol. sabinæ	..	..	—	—	—	4	0	0	8	10	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	..	..	1	3	0	5	0	2						
10	oz.	Ol. salviæ	..	..	—	—	—	1	6	0	3	15	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	..	..	1	6	0	6	0	2						
20	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	..	..	2	6	0	9	0	3	—	5	oz.	Paraffinum (toilet)	..	..	—	—	1	6	3	ij.						
36	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	..	..	—	—	—	5	1	1	0	4	oz.	Paraffinum (toilet), pkd.	..	..	—	—	—	—	0	9						
35	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	..	..	—	—	—	5	0	1	0	18	oz.	Paraformaldehydum	..	..	—	—	—	—	0	8						
96	lb.	Ol. sassafras nat.	..	..	—	3	5	0	11	0	2	32	lb.	Paraldehydum	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	3						
15	lb.	Ol. sassafr. artif. (v. Safrol.)	..	..	2	0	0	7	0	2	—	44	lb.	Paramidophenol hyd.	..	..	4	0	1	2	0	4						
13	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	..	..	1	8	0	6	0	2	—	60	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	..	..	5	6	1	7	0	5						
39	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	..	..	—	—	—	5	9	1	0	120	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	..	..	—	—	2	6	0	8						
11	oz.	Ol. staphisagariæ	..	..	—	—	—	1	8	0	3	44	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	..	..	—	—	6	5	1	9						
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagariæ (æther.)	..	..	—	—	—	3	3	0	7	324	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	..	..	5	0	1	3	0	4						
22	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0	3	18	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	..	..	—	—	11	6	3	0						
105	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	..	..	pint	1	8	0	2	—	—	33	lb.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	..	..	2	3	0	9	0	3						
26	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	..	..	3	3	0	11	0	3	—	60	lb.	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C.	..	..	4	3	1	3	0	4						
44	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	..	..	5	6	1	7	0	6	0	32	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	..	..	4	0	1	2	0	4						
12	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	..	..	—	—	—	1	9	0	4	60	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	..	..	—	—	2	2	0	8						
72	lb.	Ol. thymi coml.	..	..	—	—	—	2	7	0	9	39	lb.	Pastilli	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	..	..	—	—	—	1	9	0	4	39	lb.	Past. antiseptic	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
67	gal.	Ol. "train" opt.	..	..	pint	1	1	—	—	—	—	36	lb.	Past. black currant and glycerin	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
10	oz.	Ol. verbenæ	..	..	—	—	—	1	6	0	3	39	lb.	Past. catarrh	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
102	oz.	Ol. vetivert	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	39	lb.	Past. delectable	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt.	..	..	pint	1	3	—	—	—	—	39	lb.	Past. eucalyptus	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
96	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	39	lb.	Past. glycerin	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
28	lb.	Olibanum	..	..	—	1	1	0	4	0	1	33	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor.	..	..	—	—	1	5	0	5						
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche)	B, F	per	gr.	0	6	—	—	—	—	39	lb.	Past. magnum bonum	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
27	20	Omnopon tabs.	B, F	doz.	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	39	lb.	Past. menthol and eucalyptus	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
60	oz.	Opium Turc.	B, F	—	—	8	9	1	6	—	—	39	lb.	Past. throat	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
60	oz.	Opium pulv.	B, F	—	—	8	9	1	6	—	—	39	lb.	Past. voice	..	..	—	—	1	6	0	5						
60	5 gm.	Opoidine	B, F	per	gr.	0	4	—	—	—	—	95	100	Pavon tablets	..	B, F	doz.	1	6	—	—							
42	100	Opoidine tablets gr. 1/3	B, F	doz.	0	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas	..	..	per	gr.	0	6	—							
21	oz.	Optannin	..	..	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	62	oz.	Pellidol	..	..	—	—	3	0	0	9						
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7 1/2	..	..	doz.	0	10	—	—	—	—	95	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	..	..	—	—	4	1	1	1						
117	oz.	Orexin. tannas	..	..	—	—	—	—	3	0	—	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	..	..	—	—	4	1	1	1						
78	oz.	Orthoform.	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	..	..	—	—	—	—	3	0						
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	..	..	3	9	1	2	0	4	—	18	oz.	Pepsinum porci	..	..	—	—	—	—	3	0						
36	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	..	..	4	6	1	4	0	5	—	18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	..	..	—	—	—	—	3	0						
108	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	..	..	per	min.	0	4	—	—	—	64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd.	..	..	—	—	4	0	1	0						
42	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	..	..	per	min.	0	2	6	9	—	64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd.	..	..	—	—	—	—	7	4						
210	oz.	Ovarian substance (sicc.)	..	..	—	—	—	—	5	0	—	25	oz.	Peptonum siccum	..	..	—	—	—	—	3	3						
Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d.; 20 ft. 7s. 6d.; 40 ft. 12s. 9d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.																330	lb.	Perfume essences (Fr.)	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
																42	lb.	Perichthol	..	..	5	6	1	8	0	6	0	—
P																Pessi												
16	lb.	Oxymel	..	..	2	9	0	9	0	3	—	21	doz.	Pes. acidi carboli gr. 2	..	C	doz.	3	0	—	—							
26	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	..	..	3	10	1	4	0	5	—	24	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici gr. 10	..	..	doz.	3	6	—	—							
13	lb.	Oxymel scillæ	..	..	2	4	0	8	0	3	—	30	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2)	..	B, F	doz.	4	6	—	—							
27	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	..	..	—	—	—	4	0	0	7	21	doz.	Pes. aluminis gr. 15	..	..	doz.	3	0	—	—							
																21	doz.	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2	..	B	doz.	3	1	—	—			
																36	doz.	Pes. cocainæ gr. 1	..	B, F	doz.	5	3	—	—			
18	oz.	Pancreatini pulvis	..	..	—	—	2	11	0	6	—	27	doz.	Pes. iodoformi gr. 10	..	..	doz.	4	0	—	—							
38	oz.	Papainum	..	..	—	—	5	7	1	0	—	24	doz.	Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5)	..	..	doz.	3	6	—	—							
90	oz.	Papaverin. hydrochl.	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	27	doz.	Pes. lactic.	..	..	doz.	4	0	—	—							
90	oz.	Papaverin. sulph.	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	24	doz.	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2	..	B, F	doz.	3	6	—	—							
192	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang.	..	..	ea.	0	4	—	—	—	—	21	doz.	Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15 (gr. 2)	..	..	doz.	3	0	—	—							
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont.	..	..	1	9	0	6	—	—	—	24	doz.	Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2)	..	B, F	doz.	3	6	—	—							
90	oz.	Papaverina	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	21	doz.	Pes. quiniæ (solub.) gr. 5	..	..	doz.	3	0	—	—							
55	8 oz.	Papine (Battle)	..	..	—	—	0	10	0	2	—																	



## PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Dry Plates

Apem, Barnet, Ilford, Illingworth, Imperial, Paget, Marion, Rajar, Wellington.

Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.

Boxes of 6 or 12	$2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	$6\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	$8\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$ s. d.	$12 \times 10$ s. d.
rdinary, Rapid } 12	1 4	1 8	2 6	4 2	5 6	10 4	25 0
and Flashlight } 6	0 9*	0 11	1 4	2 2	2 10	—	—
Exceptions							
ford Panchromatic 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
perial ditto 12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Wellington Spectrum 12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3

\* This size not supplied by Ilford or Wellington in 6's.

## Lantern and Transparency Plates

Description	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ Per doz. s. d.	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ Per doz. s. d.	$6\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ Per doz. s. d.
Barnet, Ilford "Alpha," Ilford "Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial "Special," Imperial Gaslight & Transparency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid," Paget "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wellington Lantern ..	2 3	2 6	5 6

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Barnet, Ilford, Imperial, and Wellington Flat Films

Size	Per doz. s. d.	Size	Per doz. s. d.
$5 \times 6$ c.m. ( $2\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in.)	1 4	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.	4 2
$3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in.	1 8	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 2
$3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 8	$6\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ in.	5 6
$4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.	2 6	$7 \times 5$ in.	6 8
$6 \times 4$ in.	4 2	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10 4

## DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Developing

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp. s. d.	12 exp. s. d.	Size Up to	Per doz. s. d.
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	0 8 (8 exp.)	—	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	1 6
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ ..	0 6	1 0	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	2 0
$4\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	0 9	1 6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -plate	2 0
plate and $3\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ..	1 0	2 0	Postcard	2 6
Postcard .. ..	1 3	2 1 (10 exp.)	$4 \times 5$	2 6
Plate .. ..	1 6	3 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ -plate	3 6
			1/1-plate	6 6

## Printing

Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned Per dozen s. d.	Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned Per dozen s. d.
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1 6	2 0	$5 \times 4$		
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 6	$9 \times 12$ c.m. and $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	4 6
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ..	2 6	3 0	$10 \times 15$ c.m.	4 6	5 6
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ ..			$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ ( $\frac{1}{2}$ plate)	4 6	6 0
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ ..	3 0	3 6	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ (whole plate)	7 6	10 0
plate)			$10 \times 8$ ..	12 0	15 6
$2$ c.m.			$12 \times 10$ ..	15 0	19 0
			$15 \times 12$ ..	22 6	29 0
			Postcards ..	3 0	3 9
			Postcard enlargements	6 0	8 0

Kodak Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from prints 2s. and 21s.

## Roll Films

Apem\*, Ensign, Ilford\*, Illingworth, Imperial\*, Kodak, Rajar\*, Wellington\*, Pathe.

Size	Ordering Number (see note below).	Camera Fitted	EXPOSURES	
			6 or 12 or as stated s. d.	12 s. d.
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	28	No. 1 Ensignette .. ..	0 11	—
$2 \times 3$	29	No. 2 Ensignette .. ..	1 3	—
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	21	No. 0 Graphic .. ..	0 11	1 9
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	27	Brownie No. 0 .. ..	1 2	—
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$	—	Vest Pocket Kodak .. ..	(8 exp.)	—
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	02	Apem Vest Pocket .. ..	1 5	—
$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	21	No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	(7 exp.)	—
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	17	Pocket Kodak .. ..	—	1 6
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$	20	F.P.K. No. 0 .. ..	0 11	1 9
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	16	Ensign 2A .. ..	0 11	—
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$	05	Brownie No. 1 .. ..	—	—
$2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	30	W. P. Carbine, 0, 1 .. ..	—	—
$3\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	18	No. 1 Auto Kodak B .. ..	—	—
$3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	22	Ensign 2B .. ..	—	—
$4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	25	Brownie No. 2 .. ..	1 2	—
$5\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$	04	W.P. Carbine, 4 and 6 .. ..	—	—
$6\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$	15	Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and Beltrex .. ..	—	—
$7\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$	01	F.P.K. No. 1 .. ..	1 2	2 4
$8\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$	03	No. 1 Panoram† .. ..	—	—
$9\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$	23	Ensign 2½ .. ..	—	—
$10\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{8}$	19	Brownie No. 2A .. ..	—	—
$11\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{8}$	26	F.P.K. 1A .. ..	—	—
$12\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{1}{8}$	04	Apem Box No. 2A, and Celtrex ..	—	—
$13\frac{1}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{8}$	15	Popular Ensign 2½ .. ..	—	—
$14\frac{1}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{8}$	01	F.P.K. 2C .. ..	—	—
$15\frac{1}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$	03	No. 3 F.P. Kodak .. ..	—	—
$16\frac{1}{8} \times 17\frac{1}{8}$	23	Ensign 3½ .. ..	—	—
$17\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{1}{8}$	19	Carbine ½-pl. .. ..	—	—
$18\frac{1}{8} \times 19\frac{1}{8}$	26	Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex ..	—	—
$19\frac{1}{8} \times 20\frac{1}{8}$	04	Ensign 3A .. ..	—	—
$20\frac{1}{8} \times 21\frac{1}{8}$	15	P.C. Carbine .. ..	—	—
$21\frac{1}{8} \times 22\frac{1}{8}$	04	F.P.K. No. 3A .. ..	—	—
$22\frac{1}{8} \times 23\frac{1}{8}$	15	Apem Laltrex .. ..	—	—
$23\frac{1}{8} \times 24\frac{1}{8}$	04	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	—	—
$24\frac{1}{8} \times 25\frac{1}{8}$	15	Stereo Brownie No. 2 .. ..	—	—
$25\frac{1}{8} \times 26\frac{1}{8}$	01	Bull's Eye No. 2 .. ..	—	—
$26\frac{1}{8} \times 27\frac{1}{8}$	03	F.P.K. No. 2 .. ..	—	—
$27\frac{1}{8} \times 28\frac{1}{8}$	23	No. 4 Panoram† .. ..	—	—
$28\frac{1}{8} \times 29\frac{1}{8}$	19	Bull's Eye No. 4 .. ..	—	—
$29\frac{1}{8} \times 30\frac{1}{8}$	26	F.P.K. No. 4 .. ..	—	—
$30\frac{1}{8} \times 31\frac{1}{8}$	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 3 .. ..	—	—
$31\frac{1}{8} \times 32\frac{1}{8}$	15	Apem Focalplane .. ..	—	—
$32\frac{1}{8} \times 33\frac{1}{8}$	04	F.K. No. 4A .. ..	—	—
$33\frac{1}{8} \times 34\frac{1}{8}$	15	Cartridge Kodak No. 4 .. ..	—	—
$34\frac{1}{8} \times 35\frac{1}{8}$	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 5 .. ..	—	—

\* 12-spools not issued.

† For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram, 2 and 4 exposures.

§ Kodak, Rajar, and Ilford only.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or letter in front of ordering number:—Kodak 1 (one), Ensign E, Ilford X, Wellington, W.

## Kli-Cam and Rajar Film Packs

3½×2¼, 2/4; 3¼×4¼, 4/-; 4¼×2½, 2/9; 5¼×3, 4/8.

Postcards (sensitised)		8 to 9 s. d.	10 s. d.	144 s. d.
All P.O.P. .. .. .	..	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning .. .. .	..	1 0	—	15 0*
Gaslight and Bromide..	..	1 0	—	11 6

\* Gevaert, Kosmos, Paget, Rajar and Seltone 15s. 6d.

Printing Frames		2½×1¼ s. d.	3½×2½ s. d.	4¼×3¼ s. d.	5½×3½ s. d.	5×4 s. d.	6½×4½ s. d.
White wood (For plates) ..		0 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9	1 10
Size ..		2½×1¼ s. d.	3½×2½ s. d.	4¼×3¼ s. d.	4½×2½ s. d.	5½×3½ s. d.	5×4 s. d.
.. (With glass)		0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 10

Printing Papers		Single Weight s. d.	Double Weight s. d.
P.O.P., self-toning } .. Small pkt.		0 6	0 8
Gaslight, bromide } .. Large ..		1 0	1 3
All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No small packets beyond ½-plate.			
Whole-plate (8½×6½)—			
P.O.P. .. .. . Only size		1 3	8½×6½— Kodaksmall 1 10
Bromide or gaslight, Small (6 sheets)		1 4	.. large 3 6
Large (12 sheets)		2 7	Ilford P.O.P. 1 6
Self-toning, all .. .. Only size		1 6	.. Intona 1 11
			Bromide 1 6
Except Bartona, Collodone, Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltone and Hyptona Only size		1 9	Other makes, add 20 per cent. to single weight price.

## ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate

	½-plate s. d.	1/1-plate s. d.	10×8 s. d.	12×10 s. d.	15×12 s. d.
Unmounted .. . . .	1 6	1 9	2 3	2 9	4 0
Mounted on plate-sunk mount, and spotted ..	1 9	2 6	2 9	3 9	5 3

Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above prices.

Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

Cost		Ph	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	oz.	Phenacetinum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 3
69	oz.	Phenalgine .. .. .	—	—	—	1 8
57	oz.	Phenalgine tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
11	oz.	Phenazonum .. .. .	—	—	1 8	0 3
24	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit. ..	—	—	3 6	0 7
16	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas ..	—	—	2 4	0 5
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	—	—	8 0	1 6
84	lb.	Phenol (iodised) .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
12	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
21	oz.	Phenylenediamine hyd. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazine hydroch. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
8	gm.	Phloroglucin. .. ..	per	gr.	0 2	—
5	oz.	Phosphoric anhydride .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph. .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3

Cost		Ph—Pi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
81	—	<b>Phylacogens</b>				
81	—	Erysipelas (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Gonorrhoea (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Mixed infection (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Pneumonia (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Rheumatism (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Typhoid (10 c.c.) .. ..	per	box	11 8	—
33	128	Phyllosan tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
62	25gm	Phytin .. .. .	—	—	9 3	1
78	100	Phytin tablets .. .. .	doz.	0 10	—	—
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum .. .. .	—	—	12 4	2
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum .. .. .	—	—	—	8
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. ..	C	—	½-oz. 3d. ea.	—
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 7	—
12	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 6	0
66	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl) .. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
10	oz.	Pig. iodoformi .. .. .	—	—	2 0	—
7.5	oz.	Pig. salol .. .. .	—	—	1 4	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinae hydrochloridum	B	per	gr.	0 6
3	gr.	Pilocarpinae nitras .. ..	B	per	gr.	0 6
		<b>Pilulae</b>				
58	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis .. .. .	—	2 1	0 7	0
11	gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4 .. .. .	doz.	0 3	—	—
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidae pulvis ..	—	2 6	0 9	0
12	gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetidae gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
76	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhae pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhae gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0
18	50	Pil. alophen (P.D.) .. ..	bot.	2 0	doz.	0
16	gro.	Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. calomelanos col. et hyos.				
		B.P.C. .. .. .	C	doz.	0 4	—
84	lb.	Pil. cambogia co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0
11	gro.	Pil. cambogia co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
64	lb.	Pil. cochiae .. .. .	—	2 2	0 7	0
64	gro.	Pil. codeinae gr. ½ .. ..	B	doz.	1 6	—
108	lb.	Pil. colocynthis co. pulvis ..	—	4 0	1 1	0
14	gro.	Pil. colocynthis co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
162	lb.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy.				
		pulvis .. .. .	C	—	5 10	1 7
16	gro.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy. gr. 4C	doz.	0 3	—	—
52	lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C. .. ..	C	—	2 0	0 7
13	gro.	Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
24	lb.	Pil. ferri .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	0
9	gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
		Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d.				
11	gro.	Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
12	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi .. .. .	—	—	1 6	0
20	gro.	Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis .. ..	—	5 0	1 3	0
20	gro.	Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
84	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis .. ..	—	3 0	1 0	0
21	gro.	Pil. hydrargyri gr. 4 .. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
20	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opii B.P.C.				
		B, ex F .. .. .	doz.	0 4	—	—
14	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis ..	—	4 2	1 2	0
15	gro.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhae c. scilla B, ex F	—	4 8	1 4	0
21	gro.	Pil. ipec. c. scilla gr. 4B, ex F	doz.	0 4	—	—
26	gro.	Pil. opii gr. ½ .. .. .	B, F	doz.	0 6	—
30	gro.	Pil. opii gr. 1 .. .. .	B, F	doz.	0 8	—
7.5	oz.	Pil. phosphori .. .. .	—	—	1 0	0
27.5	gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1 .. ..	doz.	0 5	—	—
10	oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio .. ..	B, ex F	—	1 8	0



Cost		—	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		Protein reactions—				
		Single groups and control ..	ea.	1 0	—	—
		Complete outfit .. ..	ea.	21 0	—	—
30	gm.	Psicain .. .. <i>B</i>	per	gr.	0 4	—
98	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidi co. .. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
72	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella .. ..	—	2 7	0 6	—
84	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co. .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
45	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis .. ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
264	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co. .. ..	—	9 7	2 7	0 5
69	lb.	Pulv. catechu co. .. ..	—	2 6	0 7	0 2
108	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co. .. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
126	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat. .. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
28	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
56	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. <i>B</i> , ex <i>F</i>	—	2 3	0 8	0 2

Cost		Pu—Re	Selling Price				Cost		Re—Sa	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 s.
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co. ..	—	—	7 0	1 3	27	oz.	Resorcini acetat ..	—	—	4 0	0
16	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	0 1	39	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
		Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali ..	—	0 11	—	—	240	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	—	8 6	2 4	0
126	lb.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. B, ex F ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	182	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) ..	—	6 10	1 10	0
42	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	—	3 2	0 11	0
126	lb.	Pulv. kino co. .. B, ex F ..	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	126	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. ..	—	4 6	1 3	0
132	lb.	Pulv. opii co. .. B, F ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 4	102	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0
9	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.) ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	72	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0
30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ ..	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1	192	oz.	Rheumatin ..	—	—	—	4
42	lb.	Pulv. rhei co. ..	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum ..	—	—	—	9
		Pulv. rhei co. pkd. ..	3 iij.	1 10	—	—	20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
90	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	13	lb.	Rosmarini folia ..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz ..	ea.	3d.	—	—	36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers' ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. C ..	—	1 4	0 5	—			Roup pills P.L.F. ..	doz.	0 8	—	—
39	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	120	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang. ..	—	4 3	1 2	—
36	100	Purgen (Kirby) unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—	114	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot. ..	—	4 1	1 2	—
36	oz.	Pyramidon ..	—	—	—	1 0			Rubber stopper ..	sml.	0 2	lge.	0
30	lb.	Pyrethri radices pulvis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—			S				
14	oz.	Pyridina pura ..	—	—	2 0	0 6	72	oz.	Saccharinum 550 ..	per	gr.	0 1	1
24	oz.	Pyrocatechin ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	66	oz.	Saccharinum solubile 500 ..	per	gr.	0 1	1
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0	7.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. ..	—	0 3	0 1	—
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetat ..	—	—	5 3	1 0			Saccharum lactis (tins) ..	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2
		Q					16	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Quassia ligni rass. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	18	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Quassia ligni pulvis. ..	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	11	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
2.5	gr.	Quassinum amorph. ..	per	gr.	0 5	—			Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F. ..	—	—	1 4	—
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex ..	—	1 9	0 6	—			Sachet powder sec. P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
9	lb.	Quercus cortex ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	36	lb.	Safrol ..	—	1 4	0 5	0
12	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex ..	—	0 6	0 2	—	22	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. ..	E	—	0 10	0 3
16	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	15	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. ..	E	—	0 7	0 3
18	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	16	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Gr.x.					30	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	0
63	oz.	Quinidina ..	0 4	—	—	1 10	18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
48	oz.	Quinidina sulph. ..	0 3	—	—	1 4	33	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
60	oz.	Quinina ..	0 4	—	—	1 6	—	3 oz.	Sal hepatica ..	—	—	0 9	0
69	oz.	Quinin. acetat ..	0 4	—	—	1 8	12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas ..	0 4	—	—	1 9	54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. ..	E	—	2 0	0 7
72	oz.	Quinin. arsenas ..	B	0 4	—	1 9	48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
62	oz.	Quinin. benzoas ..	0 4	—	—	1 6	16	lb.	Sal prunella glob. ..	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
51	oz.	Quinin. citras ..	0 3	—	—	1 3	22	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv. ..	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
60	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas ..	0 4	—	—	1 6	18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. formas ..	0 4	—	—	1 9	22	oz.	Salicinum ..	—	—	3 3	0
88	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas ..	0 6	—	—	2 1	23	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F. ..	2 10	1 0	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum ..	0 4	—	—	1 9	45	oz.	Salipyrine ..	—	—	—	1
78	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum ..	0 5	—	—	2 0	7	oz.	Salol ..	—	—	1 2	0
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 5	60	oz.	Salophen ..	—	—	—	1
48	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 2	24	lb.	Sambuci flores sicce. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
40	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum ..	0 3	—	—	1 0	42	lb.	Sandaraca ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor. -bi ..	0 3	—	—	1 2	21	lb.	Sanguinaria radix ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
63	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis ..	0 4	—	—	1 6	15	dr.	Sanguinarin. ..	—	—	—	2
66	oz.	Quinin. lactas ..	0 4	—	—	1 7	168	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. ..	—	5 10	1 7	0
52	oz.	Quinin. phosphas ..	0 3	—	—	1 3	72	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0
46	oz.	Quinin. salicylas ..	0 3	—	—	1 2	57	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv. ..	7 3	2 2	0 8	—
27	oz.	Quinin. sulphas ..	0 2	—	—	0 8	104	dr.	Santoninum ..	per	gr.	0 3	15
34	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus ..	0 2	—	—	0 10	45	30	Santyl capsules ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
38	oz.	Quinin. tannas ..	0 3	—	—	1 0	20	lb.	Sapo albus pulv. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
54	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl. ..	0 4	—	—	1 4	15	lb.	Sapo animalis ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
75	oz.	Quinin. valerianas ..	0 5	—	—	1 10	20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
		Quinol (v. Hydroquinone)					36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. B ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
51	oz.	Quinophan ..	—	—	7 5	1 1	12	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		R					24	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil" ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
15	lb.	Rapii semina ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	17	lb.	Sapo durus ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
27	lb.	Red squill compound ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	28	lb.	Sapo durus pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
7.5	lb.	Resina (amber) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	52	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F. ..	—	2 0	0 8	—
11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect. ..	—	6 2	1 8	0
10	oz.	Resorcinum ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	30	lb.	Sapo kalinus ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
							18	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—



Cost	per	Sa—Se	Selling Price			
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9 lb.		Sapo mollis coml. opt. ..	1 2	0 4	—	—
6 lb.		Sapo Napol. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
2 oz.		Saponinum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
2 lb.		Sarsæ radix Jam. ..	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
2 lb.		Sarsæ radix Jam. incis. ..	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
8 lb.		Sassafras radix incis. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
7 oz.		Scammonia resinæ pulv. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
3 dr.		Scammonia virgin. pulv. ..	—	—	—	3 5
2 oz.		Scarlet red ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
0 lb.		Schlippe's salt ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
		Scopolamin. (v. Hyoscin.)				
100		Sedobrol tablets ..	doz.	2 4	—	—
10		Sedobrol tablets ..	ea.	2 5	—	—
gross		Seltzogene charges 3-pt. ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
gross		Seltzogene charges 5-pt. ..	doz.	4 6	—	—
lb.		Sennæ folia Alex. opt. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
lb.		Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
lb.		Sennæ fol. Tinnev. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
lb.		Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) ..	15 9	4 7	1 4	—
lb.		Sennæ fructus Tinnev. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
lb.		Serpentaria rhizoma ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2

Serums and Antitoxins		Selling Price				
		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
rax (human) ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	3 9	5 6
rax (vet) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 6	—	—
nleg (vet.) ..	45 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—	—
n bacillus ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
theria ..	500 units	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—
theria ..	1,000 units	—	2 0	—	2 0	—
theria ..	2,000 units	—	3 6	—	3 6	3 6
theria ..	3,000 units	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
theria ..	4,000 units	—	6 6	—	6 6	6 0
theria ..	8,000 units	—	—	—	10 6	—
theria, conc.	1,000 units	2 0	2 0	—	—	—
theria, conc.	2,000 units	3 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	—
theria, conc.	3,000 units	—	—	5 0	—	—
theria, conc.	4,000 units	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 6	—
theria, conc.	6,000 units	9 6	9 6	9 0	9 6	—
theria, conc.	8,000 units	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	—
theria, prophyl.	1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	—
mper (canine) ..	6×5 c.c.	—	—	15 0	—	—
ntery ..	20 or 55 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 0	—
coccus ..	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
orrhagic-septic. (bovine, ovine, porcine) ..	100 c.c.	—	—	18 0	—	—
enza (equine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	8 0	—
ngococcus ..	10 c.c.	3 6	—	—	5 0	—
ngococcus ..	15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—	6 6
ngococcus ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	9 0	—
ngococcus ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
ngococcus ..	30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
al (horse) ..	10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6	1 9
al (horse) ..	25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—
e ..	20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6	—
nonia, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	6 0	4 6
nonia, polyval. ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	10 6	—
's Test ..	per set	—	2 6	—	2 6	—
's Test ..	per set	—	—	—	—	—
glococcus, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	3 6	—
ococcus, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	4 6
ococcus, polyval. ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 6	—
ococcus, polyval. ..	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
ococcus, erysipelas ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—

Serums and Antitoxins		Selling Price				
		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Streptococcus, puerp. fever ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	6 6	—
Streptococcus, rheum. fever ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococ., ulcer. endocard ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus (equine) ..	oz.	—	—	9 6	—	4 6
Tetanus ..	1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	3 9	—
Tetanus, refined ..	500 units	1 6	1 9	—	1 9	—
Tetanus, refined ..	1,500 units	4 0	—	—	3 9	4 6
Tetanus, refined ..	8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	500 units	—	—	2 6	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,500 units	3 0	—	—	3 9	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 6	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Typhoid ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) ..	10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	4 6	—
White scour (bovine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	9 0	—

Se—So		Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40 lb.	Sevum benzoatum ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
36 lb.	Sevum præparatum ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
11 oz.	Sevum phosphoratum ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
28 lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
21 lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
54 lb.	Shellac alb. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
54 lb.	Shellac aurant. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
45 lb.	Shellac aurant. sec. ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
19 lb.	Sherbet P.L.F. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
4 oz.	Silica pur. præcip. ..	—	—	0 8	—
6 lb.	Silica coml. ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
9.5 lb.	Sinapis albæ semina ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
	Sinapis pulv. (v. Mustard)				
48 lb.	Skin creams ..	—	—	1 0	—
	Sodium				
36 lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
11 lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flake) ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15 lb.	Soda lime ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15 lb.	Sodii acetat pur. cryst. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18 oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas ..	—	—	2 8	0 6
27 lb.	Sodii ammon. phos. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
5 oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd. ..	A, B	—	0 10	0 3
30 oz.	Sodii benzoas nat. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
48 lb.	Sodii benzoas artif. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
6 lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
5 lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
	Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
4 lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
264 cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	7 1b.	1 8	14 1b.	3 0
9 lb.	Sodii bichromas ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
14 lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
51 lb.	Sodii bitartras ..	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
36 lb.	Sodii bromidum ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27 oz.	Sodii cacodylas ..	B	—	4 0	0 8
3 lb.	Sodii carbolas ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
4.5 lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8 lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
3 lb.	Sodii carbonas coml. ..	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
54 oz.	Sodii chaulmoogras ..	—	—	—	1 2
10 lb.	Sodii chloridum pur. ..	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
14 oz.	Sodii cinnamas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
40 lb.	Sodii citras ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
36 lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff. ..	4 2	1 4	0 5	—
39 lb.	Sodii cyanid. ..	5 0	1 6	0 6	—
2 oz.	Sodii formas ..	—	—	0 4	0 1
6 oz.	Sodii glycerophosphas 50% ..	—	—	1 2	0 3

Cost		So	Selling Price				Cost		So—Su	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s.	d.	Sodium—(cont.)	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
10	oz.	Sodii glycerophos. pulv.	—	—	1 6	0 3	18	lb.	Soy (Chin.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas	—	—	3 9	0 8	129	oz.	Soziodol, hydrarg.	—	—	—	2
54	oz.	Sodii gynocardas	—	—	8 0	1 4	54	oz.	Soziodol, zinc.	—	—	—	1
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras	—	—	6 2	1 0	6	dr.	Sparteinae sulphas	B	—	—	1
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas	—	—	8 0	1 4	132	lb.	Spigelia	—	4 9	1 4	0
8	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis	—	—	1 2	0 3			<b>Spiritus</b>				
45	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	76	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	—	2 5	0 9	0
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	0 5	—	—	—	114	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp.	—	3 10	1 2	0
26	oz.	Sodii iodidum	—	—	3 9	0 8	65	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi	7 6	2 2	0 7	0
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy)	—	—	1 3	0 3	24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	—	—	—
75	oz.	Sodii lith. cit. co.	—	—	1 2	0 2	52	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus	6 0	1 9	0 6	0
21	lb.	Sodii manganas coml.	2 9	0 9	0 3	—			Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 9	3 1	1
18	lb.	Sodii metasulphis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	90	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus	—	3 0	0 10	0
54	oz.	Sodii morrhuas	—	—	8 0	1 4	23	oz.	Spt. anisi	—	—	3 4	0
18	lb.	Sodii nitras pur.	—	0 8	0 3	—	78	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co.	—	2 7	0 9	0
5	lb.	Sodii nitras coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	104	lb.	Spt. cajuputi	—	3 6	1 0	0
18	lb.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	—	0 8	0 5	0 1	80	lb.	Spt. camphoræ	—	2 8	0 9	0
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	—	—	3 6	0 7	66	lb.	Spt. chloroformi	—	2 2	0 8	0
42	lb.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	—	33	oz.	Spt. cinnamomi	—	—	4 4	0
24	lb.	Sodii oxalas	C	0 11	0 4	—	110	lb.	Spt. juniperi	—	3 8	1 0	0
26	lb.	Sodii perboras	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1	216	lb.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L.	—	7 0	1 2	0
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	660	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	5 0	0
54	lb.	Sodii persulphas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	384	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ exot.	—	12 3	3 6	0
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	43	oz.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang.	—	—	6 4	1
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	312	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot.	—	10 6	2 9	0
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	300	lb.	Spt. myristicæ	—	9 8	2 7	0
30	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic.	—	1 2	0 4	—	132	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis	—	4 3	1 3	0
32	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus	—	1 2	0 4	—	262	pt.	Spt. rectificat. sine rebate	24 0	7 0	1 9	0
36	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	108	lb.	Spt. rectificat. c. rebate	11 0	3 3	1 0	0
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic)	—	1 0	0 4	—	288	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot.	—	9 4	2 6	0
17	lb.	Sodii et potas. tart. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	62	lb.	Spt. saponatus	6 10	2 0	0 7	7
18	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	26	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
39	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	102	gal.	Spt. sick-room	pint	1 8	—	—
36	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat.	—	—	5 3	0 11	72	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l)	1 6	0 4	0 1	—
45	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut.	0 8	0 3	—	—	47	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (10 gal. lots)	pint	1 1	—	—
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	—	1 4	0 5	—	35	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.)	pint	0 9	gal.	5
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6			(10 gall. lots)	pint	0 11	—	—
45	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 8	0 3	0 2	—	47	gal.	Spt. vin meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 11	—	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery"	0 9	0 3	0 1	—							
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 10	0 4	0 1	—	54	oz.	Spleen subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	1
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic.	1 0	0 5	0 2	—	24	set	Splints, arm : set of 8 pairs	3 0	—	—	—
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst.	0 4	—	7 lb.	1 8	44	80	Stannoxyd tablets, unstd.	doz.	0 10½	—	—
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv.	0 5	—	7 lb.	2 4	51	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt.	6 6	2 0	0 7	0
28	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	66	lb.	Stannum gran. pur.	8 3	2 5	0 8	0
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet.	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8	13	gm.	Stovaine	—	—	—	—
18	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst.	—	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb.	Stramonii folia	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
6	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	21	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
36	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolutis pulv.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	7	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst.	—	—	1 1	0
42	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	9	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic.	—	—	1 6	0
15	lb.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	—	—	2 3	0 5	27	oz.	Strontii iodidum	—	—	4 0	0
48	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur.	—	—	0 6	0 1	18	oz.	Strontii lactas	—	—	2 8	0
24	oz.	Sodii valerianas	—	—	3 6	0 8	18	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
							18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	—	—	2 8	0
114	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	—	3 9	1 0	—	6	gr.	Strophanthinum	B	per	gr.	1 0
945	120	Solulor tablets (A. & H.)	doz.	1 2	—	—	48	oz.	Strychnina cryst.	B	—	7 0	1
		<b>Solvellæ</b>		(100)	(50)	(25)	48	oz.	Strych. pulv.	B	—	7 0	1
150	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	—	3 3	1 9	1 1	42	oz.	Strych. hydrochloridum	B	—	6 2	1
180	1,000	Alum. et zinci s' carb. aa. gr. 30	—	3 3	1 11	1 2	45	oz.	Strych. nitras	B	—	6 7	1
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C.	—	2 2	1 4	0 10	36	oz.	Strych. sulphas	B	—	5 3	1
156	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75	C	3 3	1 9	1 2	21	20	Stypticin tablets	B	doz.	1 9	—
168	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75	C	8 9	4 8	2 7	29	20	Styptol tablets	B	doz.	2 1	—
108	1,000	"Mouth-wash, eff."	—	2 4	1 4	0 10	61	oz.	Styracol	—	—	—	1
81	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I.	—	2 1	1 4	0 11	90	lb.	Styrax præparatus	—	3 4	1 0	0
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	—	1 10	1 2	0 10	60	lb.	Succus allii	—	2 2	0 7	—
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	—	2 4	1 4	0 10	39	lb.	Succus belladonnæ	C	—	1 5	0 5
111	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15	—	2 3	1 4	0 11	38	lb.	Succus conii	C	—	1 5	0 5
270	1,000	Nasal-pharyng. co. No. 2 B,F	—	4 6	2 8	1 6	44	lb.	Succus digitalis	C	—	1 7	0 6
81	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	—	2 1	1 4	0 11	36	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi)	—	1 4	0 5	—



Cost		Su—Sy	Selling Price				Cost		Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
22	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick) ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	0 1			<b>Syrupi</b>				
38	lb.	Succus hyoscyami .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—	8	lb.	Syrupus .. .. .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
02	gal.	Succus limetæ .. .. .	1 8	0 7	0 3	—	31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
08	gal.	Succus limonis .. .. .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	27	lb.	Syr. alii .. .. .	—	1 6	0 5	—
32	lb.	Succus scoparii .. .. .	—	1 3	0 5	—	19	lb.	Syr. althææ .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Succus taraxaci .. .. .	—	1 5	0 6	—	24	lb.	Syr. anisi .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
20	oz.	Sulphonal .. .. . C	—	—	3 0	0 6	32	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
95	lb.	Sulphur lotum .. .. .	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	70	lb.	Syr. aromaticus .. .. .	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
15	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum ..	—	0 6	0 2	—	36	lb.	Syr. aurantii .. .. .	—	1 8	0 6	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum .. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	24	lb.	Syr. aurantii florid .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
4	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum .. ..	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	—	2 3	0 8	—
40	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0	39	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Sulphur vivum .. .. .	0 7	0 3	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis	—	1 0	0 4	—
56	cwt.	Sulphur vivum .. .. .	7 lb.	2 8	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F. ..	—	8 oz.	1 6	—	28	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F. .. ..	1 0	—	—	—	24	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. .. C	—	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
27	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	28	lb.	Syr. chloral .. .. . C	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
		<b>Suppositoria</b>					48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
2	gross	Sup. acidi borici gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	81	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.)	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
2	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
2	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C. .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
6	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ .. .. .	—	2 0	0 7	—
2	gross	Sup. acidi tannici B.P. .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
6	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	33	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi .. .. .	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
2	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 .. B	doz.	1 0	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
4	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) .. .. . B, F	doz.	2 0	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et strych. .. .. . C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
5	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ¼) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 2	—	—	19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial. .. .. . C	—	1 0	0 4	—
0	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	23	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis	—	1 2	0 4	—
0	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 4	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi .. .. .	—	1 7	0 5	—
0	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ¼ .. .. . B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis	—	1 7	0 6	—
0	gross	Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	17	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis .. ..	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
		Sup. glycerini:					13	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
	doz.	adult .. .. .	box	1 3	—	—			Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 1	3 viij.	1 11
	doz.	child .. .. .	box	1 0	—	—	38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	—	1 6	0 5	—
	doz.	infant .. .. .	box	0 10	—	—	32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin.	—	1 7	0 5	—
	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	24	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. et strych. .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
	gross	Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	21	lb.	Syr. fici .. .. .	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P. .. ..	doz.	1 4	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. format. co. .. .. C	—	1 9	0 6	—
	gross	Sup. iodoformi gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	1 8	—	—	15	lb.	Syr. glucosi .. .. .	—	0 9	0 3	—
	gross	Sup. iod. (gr. 5) et ol. eucal. (M.)	doz.	1 8	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 7	2 1	0 7	0 1
	box	Sup. iodogal (B. & C.) .. ..	box	4 6	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ⅛ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	27	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¼ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c.	—	6 0	1 8	0 6
	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—			medulla rub. .. .. . C	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 .. .. B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	—	1 8	0 6	—
	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	23	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
	gross	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. .. .. B, ex F	doz.	1 2	—	—	16	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
	gross	Sup. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 vel. gr. 3 .. .. .	doz.	2 0	—	—			Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. .. ..	—	1 3	3 ij.	0 11
	gross	Sup. quininæ sulph. gr. 5 ..	doz.	2 8	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus .. .. .	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 11	33	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ .. .. .	—	1 7	0 5	—
		Surgical dressings (v. Bandages, Cotton-wool, etc.)					22	lb.	Syr. limonis .. .. .	4 1	1 2	0 4	—
		Surgical spirit (v. Spirit, sick-room)					20	lb.	Syr. marrubii .. .. .	3 5	1 1	0 4	—
		Syringes, glass, m. & f., ¼-oz., cost 3½d., sell 6d.; ½-oz., cost 3½d., sell 8d.					32	lb.	Syr. mori .. .. .	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
		1-oz., cost 5½d., sell 1s.; 2-oz., cost 9d., sell 1s. 4d.					19	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ .. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	—
		3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell 3s.					20	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Syringes, glycerin, 2 drms., cost 9d., sell 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell 2s.					42	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C. .. .. .	—	2 0	0 7	—
							36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi .. .. .	—	1 9	0 6	—
							16	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis	—	2 0	0 7	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi .. .. .	—	2 0	0 7	—
							39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							22	lb.	Syr. rhamni .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
							30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang. .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
							17	lb.	Syr. rhei .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost		Sy—Ta	Selling Price				Cost	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s.	
Syrupi—(cont.)												
19	lb.	Syr. rhæados .. ..	3 2	1 2	0 4	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
30	lb.	Syr. ribis nig. .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) C	1 8	1 1	0
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub. .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) strychninæ ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. .. B	1 8	1 1	0
79	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ( $\frac{1}{20}$ ) .. ..	1 8	1 1	0
32	lb.	Syr. rosæ .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fruticosi .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	75	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. .. C	2 0	1 2	0
33	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2 .. ..	2 0	1 3	1
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ .. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	150	500	Calcium acetylsalicylatis .. ..	5 0	2 9	1
10	lb.	Syr. scillæ .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	51	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
48	lb.	Syr. senegæ .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	—	38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1 .. ..	1 3	0 10	0
35	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex. .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5 .. ..	1 3	0 10	0
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ Tinn. .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
42	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 2	1 3	0
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 8	1 8	1
14	lb.	Syr. tolutanus .. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	78	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 10	1 2	0
22	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. .. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	—	96	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2 .. ..	2 2	1 4	0
27	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	126	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1
20	lb.	Syr. violæ .. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—						
17	lb.	Syr. zingiberis .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—						

Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)		
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s.
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. B	1 8	1 1	0 9	51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ .. .. B	1 8	1 1	0 9	63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) C	1 8	1 1	0
48	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3 .. ..	1 5	1 0	0 8	63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) strychninæ ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. .. B	1 8	1 1	0
69	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5 .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9	60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ( $\frac{1}{20}$ ) .. ..	1 8	1 1	0
69	1,000	Acetanilidi co. .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9	51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ammon. carb. (1) .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	75	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. .. C	2 0	1 2	0
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) sod. bic. (1) .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2 .. ..	5 0	1 3	1
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4 .. ..	2 0	1 2	0 10	150	500	Calcium acetylsalicylatis .. ..	2 0	2 9	1
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ .. ..	1 10	1 2	0 9	51	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1 .. ..	1 3	0 10	0
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5 .. ..	1 3	0 10	0
69	1,000	Aloini co. .. .. B	1 10	1 1	0 9	51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5 .. ..	4 1	2 4	1 4	87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 2	1 3	0
48	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 8	123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 8	1 8	1
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts) .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	78	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 10	1 2	0
54	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0 7	96	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2 .. ..	2 2	1 4	0
105	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10 .. ..	2 0	1 4	0 11	126	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1
		Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5 .. ..	2 6	1 6	0 10	180	1,000	Cinnam. et quin. .. ..	3 7	2 1	1
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1) .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 0	264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B 4 5	2 5	1
99	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) .. ..	2 2	1 4	0 10	222	500	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B 7 0	3 9	2
144	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein. (1) .. ..	3 2	1 10	1 1	200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 .. ..	B 12 4	6 4	3
150	1,000	Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipecac. co. (2½) .. .. B, F	2 10	1 8	1 1	210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B 3 7	2 0	1
72	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) .. .. B	1 10	1 2	0 9	173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B 5 7	3 1	1
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quinina sulphatis (1) .. ..	2 6	1 6	1 0	153	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 .. ..	B 9 8	5 0	2
186	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 .. .. B	3 3	1 11	1 2	360	1,000	Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland) .. ..	6 6	3 6	1
210	1,000	Barbitoni sodii gr. 5 .. ..	3 8	2 0	1 2	420	1,000	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	—	4 0	2
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol .. ..	3 9	2 2	1 4	420	1,000	Cotarnin. pthal. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	—	4 0	2
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3 .. ..	2 11	1 4	0 10	69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5 .. ..	1 10	1 2	0
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 5 .. ..	2 6	1 6	1 0	75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 .. .. B, ex F	2 0	1 2	0
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co. .. ..	2 1	1 4	0 10	216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ .. .. B, F	4 0	2 4	1
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesia .. ..	—	1 3	—	160	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ .. .. B, F	3 3	1 10	1
186	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	3 3	1 11	1 2	210	1,000	Didym. gr. 5 (fresh gland) .. ..	4 0	2 0	1
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½) .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 10	180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. .. ..	3 8	2 1	1
99	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1) .. ..	2 0	1 3	0 10	141	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 .. .. B, ex F	2 11	1 8	1
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zingib. (½) p. rhei (1) .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 10	75	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 .. .. C	—	—	10 1
123	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2) .. ..	2 4	1 5	0 11	198	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 .. ..	4 0	2 3	1
159	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5 .. ..	2 11	1 9	1 1	306	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 .. ..	5 5	3 1	1
174	1,000	Bismuthi subnitrat. gr. 5 .. ..	3 0	1 9	1 1	444	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. ..	8 0	4 3	2



Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.			d.	per	100 s. d.	50 s. d.
93	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5 .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	105	500	Sulphonal gr. 5 .. .. ..	3 7	2 0	1 2
80	1,000	Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. B	3 6	1 9	1 1	51	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) ..	1 6	1 1	0 9
44	1,000	Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. B	2 8	1 7	0 11	270	1,000	Suprarenal gr. 5 (trimmed gland) ..	5 2	2 10	1 7
57	1,000	Iodised throat .. .. ..	—	1 1	—	69	1,000	Syr. Eastoni $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9
00	1,000	Lactic. bacilli .. .. ..	5 6	3 1	1 9	111	1,000	Syr. Eastoni $\mathbb{J}$ j. .. .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 11
47	1,000	Lithii carbonatis gr. 5 .. .. ..	3 2	1 10	1 1	162	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. ..	3 4	2 0	1 2
47	1,000	Lithii citratis gr. 5 .. .. ..	3 0	1 10	1 1	111	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. $\mathbb{J}$ j. .. ..	2 6	1 6	1 0
52	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 ..	4 6	2 1	1 5						
50	1,000	Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	6 0	3 2	1 9	192	1,000	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5 .. ..	3 9	2 2	1 4
54	500	Methylsulphonal gr. 5 .. .. ..	5 0	2 6	1 8	162	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4 .. ..	21 0	13 0	7 2
70	1,000	Mixed gland (female) .. .. ..	5 0	2 8	1 7	111	500	"Three bromides" .. .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 11
40	1,000	Mixed gland (male) .. .. ..	4 6	2 6	1 5	135	1,000	"Three syrups" .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 0
00	500	Mixed gland (tetra) .. .. ..	10 0	5 5	3 0	258	1,000	"Three valerianes" .. .. ..	4 5	2 6	1 1
53	1,000	Nitroglycerini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ , $\frac{1}{150}$ , $\frac{1}{200}$ ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	261	1,000	Thymi gland. gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	4 5	2 6	1 6
00	1,000	Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland) .. ..	6 0	3 0	1 9	210	1,000	Thyroidei B.P.C. .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 2
00	1,000	Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5 .. .. ..	4 8	2 7	1 6	66	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	1 9	0 11	0 8
54	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated) ..	11 8	6 2	3 3	75	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	2 0	1 2	0 10
2	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated) ..	7 11	4 1	2 3	132	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 1 .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1
2	1,000	Pepsini gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (coated) .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 0	240	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 2 .. .. ..	4 6	2 4	1 4
9	1,000	Phenacetini gr. 5 .. .. ..	2 2	1 4	0 11	250	500	Thyroidei sicci gr. 5 .. .. ..	7 9	4 3	2 3
5	1,000	Phenacetini, quin., caffein. .. ..	2 6	1 6	1 1	45	100	Triple glycerophosphates (P. D.) ..	5 0	—	—
1	1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	2 6	1 6	0 11	73	100	Trypsogen .. .. ..	per	doz.	1 4
0	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5 .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1						
0	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	2 11	1 9	1 1						
9	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 1 .. .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9						
7	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2 .. .. ..	2 0	1 4	0 10						
0	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 5 .. .. ..	3 0	1 9	1 1						
0	500	Pituitar. gr. 2 (whole gland) .. ..	9 3	5 4	2 10						
0	500	Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2 .. .. ..	9 3	5 4	2 10						
3	500	Pituitar. (posterior) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated)	10 2	4 6	3 0						
5	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 8						
0	1,000	Potassii bromidi gr. 5 .. .. ..	1 3	0 11	0 8						
0	1,000	Potassii chloratis gr. 5 .. .. ..	0 10	0 8	0 6						
0	1,000	Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5 ..	0 11	0 9	0 7						
0	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	1 2	0 11	0 7						
0	500	Prostate gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	6 0	3 4	2 0						
0	1,000	Quininæ ammon. $\mathbb{M}$ 30 .. .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9						
0	1,000	Quininæ ammon. $\mathbb{J}$ j. .. .. ..	2 0	1 4	0 11						
0	1,000	Quininæ ammon. et cinnam. $\mathbb{J}$ j. .. ..	2 4	1 8	1 1						
0	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 1 .. .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9						
0	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2 .. .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1						
0	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3 .. .. ..	3 8	2 0	1 2						
0	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 5 .. .. ..	5 7	2 11	1 8						
0	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5 .. .. ..	9 2	4 10	2 8						
0	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 1 .. .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9						
0	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 2 .. .. ..	3 3	1 9	1 2						
0	1,000	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 2 .. .. ..	3 3	1 9	1 2						
0	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 3 .. .. ..	4 3	2 6	1 6						
0	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5 .. .. ..	6 5	3 6	1 11						
0	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2 .. .. ..	3 3	1 9	1 2						
0	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 5 .. .. ..	6 5	3 6	1 11						
0	1,000	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2) .. .. ..	2 2	1 4	0 10						
0	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. (1) sod. bic. (1½) ..	2 0	1 3	0 11						
0	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4 .. .. ..	2 0	1 3	0 10						
0	1,000	Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5 .. .. ..	2 0	1 2	0 10						
0	1,000	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)	5 0	2 0	1 1						
0	1,000	Salicini gr. 5 .. .. ..	4 8	2 7	1 6						
0	1,000	Salol. gr. 5 .. .. ..	2 1	1 4	0 11						
0	100	Santonini gr. 1 .. .. ..	—	—	5 5						
0	100	Santonini co. B.P.C. .. .. ..	—	—	5 5						
0	250	Santonini (½) et hyd. subchl. (½) ..	—	—	3 1						
0	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5 .. .. ..	0 9	0 8	0 6						
0	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5 .. .. ..	0 9	0 8	0 6						
0	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 2 .. .. ..	1 2	0 10	0 8						
0	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 5 .. .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9						
0	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5) ..	2 6	1 6	0 11						

Cost		Tabellæ, Hypodermic (Tubes of ten tablets)	Sell	
d.	per		per	s. d.
60	doz.	Adrenalin gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. ..	tube	0 9
54	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ..	C tube	0 9
39	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. ..	B tube	0 7
60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	.. tube	0 9
54	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	B, F tube	0 9
60	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridigr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 10
66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 10
79	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 10
90	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	1 2
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ ..	B, F tube	0 8
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ..	B, F tube	0 8
39	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. ..	B tube	0 7
42	doz.	Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B tube	0 7
42	doz.	Hyoscine hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B tube	0 7
60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
84	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	1 1
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (½) et atropinæ sulphatis (½) .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 9
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (½) et atropinæ sulphatis (½) .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (½) et atropinæ sulphatis (½) .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (½) et atropinæ sulphatis (½) .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis (½) et atropinæ sulphatis (½) .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
60	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	B, F tube	0 11
36	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B tube	0 7
60	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. .. ..	B tube	0 10
72	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. ..	B tube	0 11
84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	B tube	1 1
72	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	.. tube	0 11
48	doz.	Sparteina sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. ..	B tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B tube	0 7

Cost		Ta—Ti	Selling Price				Cost		Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 s.
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.) ..	—	—	13 0	2 0	102	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. ..	C	—	3 8	1 0 0
36	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir ..	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	92	lb.	Tr. apocyni ..	—	—	3 4	1 0 0
32	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq. ..	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	46	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 6 0
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½ ..	doz.	1 3	—	—	74	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radis ..	—	9 3	2 8	0 9 0
18	lb.	Talcum opt. ..	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	78	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ ..	—	—	2 8	0 9 0
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml. ..	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	240	lb.	Tr. aurantii ..	—	—	8 0	2 2 0
12	lb.	Tallow ..	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—	195	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85 ..	—	—	6 6	1 9 0
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa ..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis ..	—	—	9 6	2 5 0
12	lb.	Tamarindus W.I. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	66	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ ..	C	—	2 3	0 7 0
21	oz.	Tannalbin ..	—	—	—	0 6	68	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp. ..	—	7 10	2 4	0 8 0
20	oz.	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	1 6	—	—	80	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp. ..	—	—	2 7	0 9 0
72	oz.	Tannigen ..	—	—	—	1 9	84	lb.	Tr. berberidis ..	—	—	3 0	0 10 0
48	100	Tannoform ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	80	lb.	Tr. boldo ..	—	—	2 10	0 10 0
27	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	74	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ ..	—	—	2 7	0 9 0
42	lb.	Terebenum ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	74	lb.	Tr. buchu ..	—	—	2 8	0 9 0
18	oz.	Terebinth. chia. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	147	lb.	Tr. cacti grandiflori ..	—	—	5 3	1 6 0
16	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	108	lb.	Tr. calendulæ ..	—	—	3 10	1 1 0
34	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver. ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	54	lb.	Tr. calumbæ ..	—	—	1 4	0 6 0
4	oz.	Terpini hydras ..	—	—	0 7	0 1	44	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. ..	C	—	1 7	0 5 0
5	oz.	Terpineol ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	24	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. ..	C	—	—	3 6 0
5	oz.	Terpinol ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. cantharidini ..	C	—	3 3	1 0 0
27	lb.	Terra rosæ ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	96	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 ..	C	—	3 5	1 0 0
		<b>Test Papers in Books</b>					98	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. ..	C	—	3 4	1 0 0
18	doz.	Congo red ..	each	0 3	—	—	54	lb.	Tr. capsici ..	—	—	1 10	0 7 0
12	doz.	Litmus red or blue ..	each	0 3	—	—	104	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 9	1 2 0
15	doz.	Litmus neutral ..	each	0 3	—	—	84	lb.	Tr. cardamomi ..	—	—	3 0	0 10 0
18	doz.	Methyl orange ..	each	0 3	—	—	39	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co. ..	—	—	1 6	0 6 0
27	doz.	Phenolphthalein ..	each	0 5	—	—	120	lb.	Tr. carminativa ..	—	—	4 3	1 3 0
15	doz.	Starch ..	each	0 3	—	—	80	lb.	Tr. cascaræ ..	—	—	2 10	0 10 0
15	doz.	Starch and iodide ..	each	0 3	—	—	98	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ ..	—	—	3 6	1 2 0
27	doz.	Turmeric ..	each	0 5	—	—	14	oz.	Tr. castorei ..	—	—	—	2 0 0
		<b>Tetronal ..</b>	C	—	—	2 10	48	lb.	Tr. catechu ..	—	—	1 9	0 6 0
108	oz.	Thallin. sulph. ..	—	—	—	5 8	147	lb.	Tr. cerei B.P.C. ..	—	—	5 3	1 6 0
20	oz.	Theobromina ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	68	lb.	Tr. chiratæ ..	—	—	2 5	0 9 0
27	oz.	Theobrominæ-acetylsal. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	72	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp. ..	—	—	2 9	0 10 0
18	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	40	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P. '85 ..	B	—	2 4	0 9 0
15	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	126	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B, F ..	—	—	—	1 9 0
192	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	—	4 2	66	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ ..	—	—	2 4	0 8 0
114	oz.	Theophyllin.-sod. acet. ..	—	—	—	2 9	71	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.) ..	—	—	2 6	0 8 0
65	oz.	Thiocol. ..	—	—	—	1 7	68	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co. ..	—	—	2 5	0 8 0
43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ ..	—	—	2 9	0 9 0
27	25	Thiocol tablets ..	doz.	1 8	—	—	252	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi ..	—	—	8 3	2 4 0
28	oz.	Thioform ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	72	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co. ..	—	—	2 5	0 9 0
60	oz.	Thiol ..	—	—	7 6	1 6	86	lb.	Tr. cocæ ..	B, F	—	3 2	1 0 0
30	oz.	Thiosinamina ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	162	lb.	Tr. cocci ..	—	—	5 8	1 7 0
18	oz.	Thio-urea ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	75	lb.	Tr. colchici ..	C	—	2 8	0 9 0
19	oz.	Thorii nitras pur. ..	—	—	2 10	0 6	66	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98 ..	—	—	2 4	0 9 0
36	lb.	Thresh's reagent ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	72	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi ..	C	—	2 5	0 9 0
18	lb.	Thus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	86	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad. ..	—	—	3 1	0 11 0
22	oz.	Thymol ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	104	lb.	Tr. colocynthidis ..	—	—	3 9	1 1 0
78	oz.	Thymol carbonas ..	—	—	11 6	2 0	90	lb.	Tr. condurango ..	—	—	3 2	0 11 0
39	oz.	Thymol iodium ..	—	—	5 9	1 0	82	lb.	Tr. conii ..	C	—	2 10	0 10 0
48	oz.	Thyroideum siccum ..	—	—	7 0	1 2	86	lb.	Tr. convallariæ ..	—	—	3 0	0 10 0
24	lb.	Tiliæ flores ..	3 0	1 2	0 4	—	120	lb.	Tr. coto ..	—	—	4 6	1 3 0
84	lb.	Thymotussin ..	—	3 3	0 10	—	194	lb.	Tr. croci ..	—	—	7 0	2 1 0
		<b>Tincturæ</b>					110	lb.	Tr. cubebæ ..	—	—	4 0	1 2 0
78	lb.	Tr. aconiti ..	B	—	2 9	0 10	22	oz.	Tr. curcumæ ..	—	—	—	3 3 0
102	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming ..	B	—	4 0	1 2	90	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ ..	—	—	3 3	0 11 0
84	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis ..	—	—	2 10	0 9	84	lb.	Tr. damianæ ..	—	—	3 0	0 10 0
102	lb.	Tr. Alii ..	—	—	4 0	1 2	123	lb.	Tr. daturæ sem. ..	C	—	4 2	1 2 0
47	lb.	Tr. aloes ..	—	—	1 7	0 5	68	lb.	Tr. digitalis ..	C	—	2 4	0 8 0
39	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 6	0 5	—	120	lb.	Tr. droseræ rot. ..	—	—	—	1 3 0
72	lb.	Tr. anthemidis ..	—	—	2 7	0 9	93	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ..	B	—	3 4	1 0 0
		<b>Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. ..</b>	—	—	—	—	198	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea ..	B	—	7 0	2 2 0
		<b>Tr. apocyni ..</b>	—	—	—	—	96	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata ..	B	—	3 5	1 0 0
		<b>Tr. arnicæ florum ..</b>	—	—	—	—	74	lb.	Tr. eucalypti fol. ..	—	—	2 8	0 10 0
		<b>Tr. arnicæ radis ..</b>	—	—	—	—	108	lb.	Tr. eucalypti gum. ..	—	—	3 10	1 0 0
		<b>Tr. asafetidæ ..</b>	—	—	—	—	84	lb.	Tr. euonymi ..	—	—	3 0	0 10 0



Cost	per	Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	per	Ti—Tr Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price			
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
5.	lb.	Tr. euonymin. virid. ..	—	4 10	1 4	0 3	51	lb.	Tr. quininæ ammoniata ..	6 2	1 10	0 7	0 1
6	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2			Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.) ..	—	2 4	1 6	3ij.
2	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. ..	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
4	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	40	lb.	Tr. rhei co. ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
6	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	96	lb.	Tr. rhei '85 ..	12 0	3 5	1 0	0 2
9	lb.	Tr. gallæ ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	80	lb.	Tr. rhus toxicod. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. gelsemii ..	C	2 2	0 7	0 1	52	lb.	Tr. scillæ ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
1	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. senegæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
6	lb.	Tr. gossypii ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	52	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
3	lb.	Tr. grindeliæ ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	48	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
2	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	94	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
3	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	51	lb.	Tr. stramonii ..	C	1 10	0 7	0 1
3	lb.	Tr. guaranæ ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	63	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. ..	C	2 3	0 8	0 2
2	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	102	lb.	Tr. strophanthi ..	C	3 9	1 0	0 2
6	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	92	lb.	Tr. subbul ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
3	oz.	Tr. hibisci ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	86	lb.	Tr. tolutana ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. hydrastis ..	C	4 3	1 2	0 2	63	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ..	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
9	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami ..	C	2 5	0 8	0 2	110	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætherea ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ ..	C	—	1 0	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea ..	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	90	lb.	Tr. veratri ..	C	3 2	1 0	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi fortis ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	94	lb.	Tr. viburni prunifol. ..	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi mitis ..	9 9	2 8	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. zingiberis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) ..	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	86	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 ..	—	2 19	0 9	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2			Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. ..	3ij.	2 0	3j.	1 2
0	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3							
0	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ ..	—	3 7	1 2	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii ..	B, F	2 9	0 9	0 2	179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F. ..	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
0	lb.	Tr. iridis ..	—	—	2 10	0 5			Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd. ..	3iv.	2 0	3ij.	1 3
0	lb.	Tr. jaborandi ..	C	2 10	0 7	0 1	72	lb.	Toncæ fabæ Para frosted ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. jalapæ ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	156	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura ..	—	5 7	1 6	0 3
0	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. kino ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. kolæ ..	—	2 8	0 10	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. krameria ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	32	lb.	<b>Tooth Pastes</b>				
0	lb.	Tr. larcis ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	40	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	65	lb.	Areca P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
0	lb.	Tr. limonis ..	—	8 10	2 9	0 5	36	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	—	2 4	0 8	—
0	lb.	Tr. limonis '85 ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	30	lb.	Cherry P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
0	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ..	C	2 8	0 10	0 2	40	lb.	Red Rose P.L.F. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea ..	C	4 0	1 2	0 2			Thymol P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
0	lb.	Tr. lupuli ..	—	2 8	0 10	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. lycopodii ..	—	4 9	1 4	0 3							
0	lb.	Tr. maticæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	28	lb.	<b>Tooth Powders</b>				
0	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	96	lb.	Antacid P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F. ..	15 0	4 3	1 2	—	90	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F. ..	12 0	3 4	1 0	0 2	27	lb.	Aromatic P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C. ..	—	4 4	1 3	0 3	10	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F. ..	—	8 6	2 3	—	24	lb.	Denture P.L.F. ..	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
0	lb.	Tr. nucis vomicæ ..	C	1 10	0 6	0 1	50	lb.	Quinine P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
0	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. ..	C	—	1 8	0 4	18	lb.	Rhatany P.L.F. ..	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 2
0	lb.	Tr. opii ..	B, F	3 6	1 0	0 2	26	lb.	Rose P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
0	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 ..	B, F	3 5	1 0	0 2	20	lb.	Saponaceous P.L.F. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata ..	C	2 10	0 10	0 2			Thymol P.L.F. ..	2 6	1 1	0 4	—
0	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) ..	B, F	3 0	0 10	0 2	7	lb.	Tow ..	1 2	—	—	—
0	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. ..	B, F	7 9	2 2	0 4	10	lb.	Tow, carbolised ..	1 6	—	—	—
0	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. ..	B, F	4 3	1 3	0 3	102	lb.	Tragacantha ..	—	3 9	1 1	—
0	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	192	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt. ..	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
0	lb.	Tr. phosphori co. ..	—	6 4	1 7	0 3	120	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
0	lb.	Tr. podophylli ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	42	oz.	Triferrin ..	—	—	—	1 0
0	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
0	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	20	lb.	Tripoli, photographic ..	2 6	0 8	0 2	—
0	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	7.5	lb.	Tripoli, polishing ..	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
0	lb.	Tr. pyrethri ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
0	lb.	Tr. quassia ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	36	lb.	<b>Trochischi</b>				
0	lb.	Tr. quillaia ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	42	lb.	Troch. absorb. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
0	lb.	Tr. quininæ ..	—	9 8	2 6	0 4	54	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
									Troch. acidi benzoici T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—

Cost		Tr	Selling Price				Cost	Tr—Un	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 s.
		<b>Trochischi—(cont).</b>						<b>Trochischi—(cont).</b>				
75	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici co. T.H. B, F	—	2 9	0 8	—	24	lb.	Troch. sodæ bicarbonatis ..	—	0 11	0 3
33	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolicæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	33	lb.	Troch. sod. bic. et zingib. ..	—	1 4	0 5
28	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolicæ T.H. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	33	lb.	Troch. sulphuris ..	—	1 2	0 4
33	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	27	lb.	Troch. sulphuris (Garrod) ..	—	1 0	0 4
48	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici T.H. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	18	lb.	"Sulphur tablets" ..	—	0 8	0 3
40	lb.	Troch. althææ T.H. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	33	lb.	Troch. terebeni ..	—	1 2	0 4
42	lb.	Troch. ammon. chloridi T.H. ..	—	1 10	0 6	—	36	lb.	Troch. tolut. ..	—	1 5	0 5
22	lb.	Troch. anisi ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	36	lb.	Troch. tussi ..	—	1 6	0 5
36	lb.	Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	36	lb.	Troch. zingiberis ..	—	1 6	0 5
42	lb.	Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	—	1 8	0 6	—						
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi co. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—						
30	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et magnesiæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	10	oz.	Tuberculin (v. Vaccines) Tumenol ammon. ..	—	—	0
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et sodæ ..	—	1 7	0 6	—						
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et zingiberis ..	—	1 7	0 6	—						
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi sodæ et zingiberis ..	—	1 7	0 6	—						
54	lb.	Troch. boracis T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—						
24	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt. ..	—	1 0	0 3	—						
18	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	46	lb.	Ulmī fulvæ cortex ..	—	1 8	0 6
30	lb.	Troch. "bronchial" ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	28	lb.	Ulmī fulvæ corticis pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4
36	lb.	Troch. capsici ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	33	lb.	Ultramarine ..	4 2	1 3	0 4
39	lb.	Troch. carbonis ..	—	1 5	0 5	—						
39	lb.	Troch. catechu ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	30	lb.	<b>Unguenta</b> Unguentum acidi benzoici co. ...	3 9	1 2	0 4
39	lb.	Troch. catechu T.H. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	16	lb.	Ung. acidi borici ..	2 3	0 8	0 3
36	lb.	Troch. chlorodyni opt. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum ..	1 10	0 7	0 2
39	lb.	Troch. cinnamomi ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	22	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolicæ ..	2 9	0 10	0 3
48	lb.	Troch. cubebæ T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	36	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolicæ co. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5
36	lb.	Troch. digest. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	24	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici ..	3 0	0 10½	0 3
45	lb.	"Digestive candy" ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	78	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ ..	B	—	—
48	lb.	Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	36	oz.	Ung. adrenalini ..	—	5 3	0
50	lb.	Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. ..	—	1 10	0 7	—	33	lb.	Ung. althææ ..	4 3	1 3	0 5
40	lb.	Troch. ferri redacti ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1,000) ..	—	1 3	0 5
42	lb.	Troch. fructi ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	54	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	—	2 0	0 7
42	lb.	Troch. fructi et capsici ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	90	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	—	3 3	0 11
42	lb.	Troch. fructi, capsici et tannini ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart. ..	B	7 10	2 3
42	lb.	Troch. gelatini ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	86	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ ..	—	3 6	1 0
36	lb.	Troch. glycyrrhizæ ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	21	oz.	Ung. atropinæ ..	B	—	3 1
54	lb.	Troch. guaiaci resinæ ..	—	2 1	0 7	—	8	oz.	Ung. belladonnæ ..	B	—	1 2
51	lb.	Troch. guaiaci T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	57	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C. ..	7 3	2 1	0 7
30	lb.	Troch. guaiaci et sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	28	lb.	Ung. boracis ..	3 6	1 0	0 4
33	lb.	Troch. ipecacuanhæ ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	11	oz.	Ung. cadmii iodidi ..	—	—	1 8
51	lb.	Troch. kino eucalypti ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	33	lb.	Ung. calaminæ ..	4 2	1 3	0 5
48	lb.	Troch. kino T.H. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5
39	lb.	Troch. krameriæ ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ung. cantharidini ..	C	—	2 5
63	lb.	Troch. krameriæ et coc. B, F	—	2 4	0 8	—	54	lb.	Ung. cantharidis ..	C	—	2 0
28	lb.	Troch. lavandulæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	27	lb.	Ung. capsici ..	3 5	1 1	0 4
33	lb.	"Liquorice pellets" ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	32	lb.	Ung. cetacei ..	4 0	1 3	0 5
40	lb.	"Liquorice and menthol pellets" ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	42	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ ..	—	1 6	0 6
16	lb.	"Lime juice and sulphur tablets" ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3
34	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. opt. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	45	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini ..	5 9	1 8	0 6
27	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. sec. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	39	oz.	Ung. cocainæ ..	B, F	—	5 9
33	lb.	Troch. magnesiæ ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	72	lb.	Ung. conii ..	C	—	2 7
51	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	54	lb.	Ung. creosoti ..	—	2 0	0 7
54	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	36	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5
36	lb.	Troch. menthol ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ung. elemi ..	—	2 5	0 8
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ ..	C	1 6	0 5	—	30	lb.	Ung. eucalypti ..	3 9	1 2	0 4
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ et ipecac. C	—	1 6	0 5	—	16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4 ..	—	0 7	0 2
36	lb.	Troch. moschi ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	30	lb.	Ung. gallæ ..	—	1 2	0 4
24	lb.	Troch. pini ..	—	0 11	0 3	—	79	lb.	Ung. gallæ c. opio ..	B, ex F	—	3 0
18	lb.	Troch. "Pontefract cakes" ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly" ..	6 0	1 9	0 6
30	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly" ..	5 2	1 6	0 5
36	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis T.H. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	28	lb.	Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet. '98 ..	—	1 0	0 4
48	lb.	Troch. potas. chlor. et boracis T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	69	lb.	Ung. hamamol (D.F.) ..	—	2 2	0 7
39	lb.	Troch. potassii nitratis ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	26	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis ..	3 3	1 1	0 4
54	lb.	Troch. potassii tart. acid. T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	52	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri ..	6 6	2 0	0 7
42	lb.	Troch. rosæ ..	—	1 7	0 6	—	32	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati ..	C	4 5	1 3
24	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. ½ ..	—	—	3 6	—	30	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dilutum C	3 9	1 2	0 5
39	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. 1 ..	—	—	5 9	—	56	lb.	Ung. hyd. co. ..	7 0	2 0	0 7
54	lb.	Troch. sedativ. T.H. ..	C	2 1	0 7	—						



Cost	per	Un	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
		Unguenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
lb.		Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri .. C	6 5	2 0	0 6	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. nitratis .. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. nitratis dil. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. oleatis .. ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi .. C	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri .. C	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. hyd. subchloridi ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
lb.		Ung. ichthamol. ....	—	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. iodi .. ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
lb.		Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	—	1 10	0 7	—
lb.		Ung. iodoformi .. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
lb.		Ung. lanæ co. ....	3 4	1 0	0 4	0 1
lb.		Ung. menthol 5% .. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
lb.		Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	5 0	1 5	0 6	—
lb.		Ung. metallorum B.P.C.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. methyl salicyl. fort.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. methyl salicyl. dil.	—	1 3	0 5	—
lb.		Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
lb.		Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
oz.		Ung. oleoresinæ capsici ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
oz.		Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co.	—	—	2 8	0 6
oz.		Ung. opii .. .. B, F	—	—	3 6	0 8
lb.		Ung. paraf. alb. ....	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. paraf. flav. ....	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. picis carb. co. ....	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
lb.		Ung. picis liq. ....	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
lb.		Ung. plumbi acetatis ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. plumbi carb. ....	—	2 4	0 8	—
lb.		Ung. plumbi iodidi .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
lb.		Ung. plumbi oleatis .. ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. plumbi subacetatis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
lb.		Ung. potassii iodidi .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
lb.		Ung. resinæ .. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C. ....	—	1 3	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. resorcini B.P.C. ....	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ....	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
lb.		Ung. rosæ album B.P.C. ....	—	2 7	0 9	—
lb.		Ung. rusci co. ....	—	1 9	0 6	—
lb.		Ung. sabinæ .. .. B.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. sambuci flor. ....	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. sambuci viride .. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
lb.		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.)	—	—	—	—
lb.		Ung. simplex .. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
lb.		Ung. staphisagriæ .. C	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. sulphuris .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. sulphuris co. ....	3 6	1 2	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis ..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
lb.		Ung. sulphuris iodidi .. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 1½
lb.		Ung. terebinthinæ .. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
lb.		Ung. thymol 5% .. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
lb.		Ung. thymol co. B.P.C. ....	—	3 4	1 0	—
lb.		Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
z.		Ung. veratrinæ .. .. C	—	—	1 6	0 3
lb.		Ung. zinci .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
lb.		Ung. zinci c. ac. borici ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
lb.		Ung. zinci oleatis .. ..	5 8	1 9	0 6	0 1
lb.		Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C. ....	—	1 9	0 6	—
lb.		University cream P.L.F. ....	2 6	0 9	—	—
lb.		Unna's paste (v. Pasta zinci et gelat.)	—	—	—	—

Cost	per	Ur—Va	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
108	oz.	Uradal B.P.C. .. ..	—	—	15 10	2 7
21	oz.	Uranii acetat .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
12	oz.	Uranii nitrat .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
4	oz.	Urea .. ..	—	—	0 7	0 2
15	oz.	Urea hydrochlor. ....	—	—	2 3	0 5
15	oz.	Urethanum .. .. B	—	—	2 3	0 4
36	oz.	Urotropine .. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
11	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia .. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—

		Selling Price					
		A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. F.	Evans	Jenner
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Vaccines and Tuberculins</b>							
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) .. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.		—	—	3 0	—	2 6	—
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.		2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Cholera (various) .. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coley's fluid .. 2 c.c.		7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.		—	2 6	—	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various) ..		—	2 6	3 0	—	2 9	2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit ..		—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) .. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia ..		—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.		—	1 0	—	—	1 0	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.		1 6	—	—	—	1 8	—
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.		—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.		2 6	—	—	—	3 6	—
Pneumococcus (various) ..		2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..		—	—	2 0	—	—	—
Rheumatic .. ..		—	—	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Sepsis, mixed .. ..		—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Septus bacil. (Hofmann) 1 c.c.		2 6	—	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various) ..		2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.		2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.) .. ..		—	1 6	1 3	1 3	1/-, 1/3	2 6
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..		—	—	—	1 6	1 6	—
Tuberculin (Moro's test) ..		—	—	—	2 6	2 6	—
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case		—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various) ..		1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—
Tuberculin dilutions ..		—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—
Tuberculin discs tube ..		—	—	12 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin ointment tube		—	—	4 6	—	4 0	—
Typhoid (various strengths)		2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..		2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera .. ..		2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophyl.		—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment		—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6

Cost		Va—Vi	Selling Price				Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
108	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F.	4 0	1 3	—	—
36	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg.	—	1 4	0 5	—	16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F.	2 0	0 8	—	—
156	oz.	Valerobromine le grande	—	—	1 6	0 3							
23	25	Validol ..	—	—	—	3 6							
		Valyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 6	—	—							
28	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ ..	—	—	4 1	0 8	4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1
33	oz.	Vanillinum ..	—	—	4 10	0 9	27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in.	yd.	4 3	—	—
		Vapores					33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	yd.	5 0	—	—
18	lb.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F.	—	0 8	0 3	—	63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	yd.	9 3	—	—
72	lb.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F.	—	2 10	0 10	—	8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F.	—	1 4	—	—
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolic P.L.F.	—	0 9	0 3	—	31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolic co. B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 5	—	13	lb.	Wood wool	2 0	—	—	—
18	lb.	Vap. aldehydi ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F.	—	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.)	—	1 0	0 4	—			X				
204	lb.	Vap. amyl nitritus P.L.F.	—	—	2 0	—	57	oz.	Xeroform ..	—	—	—	1
76	lb.	Vap. benzoini B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—	24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	—	1 0	0 4	—
163	lb.	Vap. camphoræ P.F.	—	6 2	1 7	—			Y				
63	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F.	—	2 4	0 9	—	6.5	oz.	Yeast (dried)	—	—	1 1	0
43	lb.	Vap. cresol. co. B.P.C.	—	1 7	0 6	—	11	10	Yohimbin tablets	per tube	1 6	—	—
96	lb.	Vap. cresoti P.L.F.	—	3 5	0 11	—	5	gr.	Yohimbina hydrochlor.	B per gr.	0 10	—	—
102	lb.	Vap. cubebæ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—			Z				
16	lb.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C.	—	0 7	0 3	—	26	lb.	Zinci acetat	—	1 0	0 4	0
87	lb.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C.	—	3 3	0 11	0 3	18	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver.	—	—	2 9	0
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co. B.P.C.	—	6 0	1 8	—	10	oz.	Zinci bromidum	—	—	1 6	0
114	lb.	Vap. iodi etherus B.P.C.	—	—	1 5	—	30	lb.	Zinci carbonas	—	1 2	0 4	0
18	lb.	Vap. ol. pini B.P.C.	—	0 8	0 3	—	32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused)	C 4 0	1 2	0 4	0
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	—	10	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks)	C —	—	1 6	0
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F.	—	4 2	1 2	—	17	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml.	C 2 0	0 7	0 2	—
60	lb.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 7	—	30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan.	B —	—	4 5	0
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F.	—	10 2	2 9	—	24	oz.	Zinci iodidum	—	—	3 6	0
98	oz.	Veramon ..	B —	—	—	2 3	10	oz.	Zinci lactas	—	—	1 6	0
28	20	Veramon tablets gr. 6	B doz.	2 0	—	—	54	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	—	2 0	0 7	0
18	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv.	—	0 9	0 3	—	51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	—	1 10	0 7	0
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv.	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	dr.	Veratrina ..	B —	—	—	2 9	66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards)	—	2 5	0 9	0
51	oz.	Vermilion (v. Hyd. bisulph.)	B —	—	—	1 3	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck)	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
93	100	Veronal ..	B —	—	—	1 3	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	25gm	Veronal tablets, gr. 5	B doz.	1 9	—	—	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
57	4 oz.	Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd.	B —	—	—	1 5	15	oz.	Zinci permanganas	—	—	2 3	0
		Vina					15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	—	—	2 3	0
48	lb.	Vinum aloes ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	41	lb.	Zinci phosphas	—	1 6	0 5	0
30	lb.	Vin. antimoniale ..	C —	1 1	0 4	—	8	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	—	—	1 2	0
102	gal.	Vin. aurantii ..	—	1 8	—	—	48	lb.	Zinci stearas	—	1 9	0 6	0
216	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan.	—	3 6	0 4	—	15	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	—	—	2 3	0
48	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	8	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
72	lb.	Vin. cocæ ..	B, F —	2 8	0 10	0 2	5	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
38	lb.	Vin. colchici ..	C —	1 4	0 5	0 1	7	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	—	—	1 1	0
40	lb.	Vin. colchici sem.	C —	1 5	0 5	0 1	34	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv.	—	1 3	0 5	0
36	lb.	Vin. ferri ..	4 2	1 4	0 5	—	16	oz.	Zinci tannas	—	—	2 4	0
20	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	24	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv.	—	—	3 6	0
40	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ ..	C —	1 5	0 5	—	38	lb.	Zincum granulatam pur.	—	1 4	0 5	—
108	lb.	Vin. opii ..	B F —	4 0	1 2	0 2	10	lb.	Zincum granulatam coml.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
51	lb.	Vin. pepsini ..	7 0	2 0	0 7	—	21	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Vin. quiniæ ..	2 0	0 7	9 2	—	19	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
57	lb.	Vin. rhei ..	—	2 2	0 7	—	17	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
							39	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt.	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
							42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	5 3	1 6	0 6	0
							24	oz.	Zircon. nit.	—	—	3 6	0



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

JANUARY 1, 1927

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3.—LONDON, W. (Residential).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns about £2,000 per annum at good prices; double-fronted shop, held on lease at moderate rental; vacant possession of house; valuation terms entertained, or lump sum offer of £1,250 accepted.

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5.—NORTH KENT.—Old-established Business and Branch; combined turnover last year about £2,600; the Vendor is an elderly man, and under more energetic management the returns could be increased materially; rent at each premises £40 per annum; would sell separately if required.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail Business, returning £12 weekly under indifferent management; very well fitted, double-fronted shop, lock-up; inclusive rental £65; 20 years' lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures only.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns for current year will be about £2,000; net profit £600; single-fronted shop; small living accommodation; private entrance; rent £40 per annum; long lease; terms: lease, goodwill and fixtures £1,200, plus stock at valuation.

8.—SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns £2,200; modern double-fronted lock-up shop, fitted in oak and fully stocked; 18 years' lease; price £1,750; also small Branch, with good living accommodation; price £550; scope for increase in both cases.

9.—DORSET.—Cash Drug and Photographic Stores; returns £26 to £30 weekly at good prices; double-fronted corner shop; stock and fixtures estimated by Vendor at about £700; new lease will be granted, or freehold may be purchased; price of business £1,000.

10.—NORTH-EAST COAST.—Family Retail Business, with N.H.I. and Wine Licence; established by vendor 40 years since; returns £4,400; estimated value of stock and fixtures £2,700; flat above, with private entrance; rent £80; price £3,200; part payment entertained.

11.—EAST MIDLANDS.—Mixed Country Retail Business; established many years; returns £3,500; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; freehold must be purchased for £1,500; terms: valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill, to be arranged.

12.—BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND HANTS.—Village Business and Freehold Property with frontage of 45 ft. to main road; situate in rapidly increasing district, with present population of 2,000; large garden, 75 ft. x 45 ft.; greenhouse and prize fruit trees and roses; business producing £250 net profit at the moment, but with scope for large extension; price £1,000, all at; alternatively, vendor would grant a lease and sell the business alone for £350.

13.—OSWESTRY (Few Miles From).—Country Retail Business; established many years; returns £3,200; net profit exceeds £600; double-fronted shop; very good house; would sell property for £1,250, or grant lease at rental of £80; price of business, £2,000.

14.—YORKS.—Good-class, old-established Business, returning about £6,000 per annum; gross profit £1,800; imposing corner premises; well-fitted pharmacy, heavily stocked; new lease will be granted; price, to include goodwill, stock and fixtures, £3,650.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

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1.—MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Old-established Business in busy suburb; well fitted and stocked; corner position; good house; on lease; returns £700-£1,000, all cash; rent £50 p.a.; let off 14s. 6d. p.w.; price for quick sale £500 all at, or nearest offer. (74)

2.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (56)

3.—ALFRETON, DERBYS.—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor, unqualified, and devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—YORKS.—£900 will purchase large double-fronted Shop with Warehouse attached on lease, with 9 years to run; returns £25 per week, nearly all cash; stock about £500; rent £50. Further particulars on application. (60)

5.—YORKS.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in busy town; double-fronted shop with house attached in main road; returns £35 per week, all cash; stock about £700; Kodak Agency; price £850. Further particulars on application. (71)

6.—GRIMSBY.—£1,000 will be accepted for an old-established Business, freehold, taking £25 a week, all cash; house, shop, warehouse and cellar; stock amounts to approximately £200; death vacancy. Write for further particulars and order to view. (75)

7.—CHESTERFIELD.—Old-established, double-fronted shop, 3 warehouses, house, 6 rooms and cellars; lease can be obtained; returns £34 per week, practically all cash; stock £700; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £550; price for quick sale £1,100. (65)

8.—TO CLOSE A TRUST. — SALFORD. — Old-established corner Shop, with 3 large windows and large house, part of which could be sub-let; rent, £120 p.a.; returns, £2,000, all cash; price for goodwill, £300; stock and fixtures, about £900; well worth inspection; write for further particulars. (81)

9.—MONMOUTH. — Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business; large shop with one long window; shop 38 ft. long; 2 rooms at rear; also dark-room; 3 rooms above; large fruit and vegetable garden; held on lease for 11 years at £178 inclusive; let off £25 per annum, but plenty of modern private houses to let in the vicinity at rents from 9s. 6d. to 15s. weekly; returns, £2,640; excellently fitted and good stock carried; vendor requires city business; price for quick sale all at £1,850. Full particulars on application. (88)

10.—LIVERPOOL.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business, with valuable Proprietary in connection therewith; returns over £2,000 at approximately 62% gross profit; premises held on lease, of which 12 years is to run at a rental of £180 p.a., rising to £200, with possibility of renewal for further period. Full particulars will be sent on application. (51)

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6.—HERTS.—Light Cash Retail, in growing town; returns £18 a week; scope for increase; rent £50; lease granted; small house and good garden; price £450.

7.—LONDON, S.W.—Profitable Cash Retail; under unqualified manager; returns about £1,550; plenty of scope; low rent; small living accommodation; price £775; worth attention.

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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.



## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

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**BRADFORD.**—Up-to-date middle-class attractive Pharmacy for Sale, for valuation of stock and fixtures, plus £100 for goodwill; established 1870; turnover £2,350; rent nominal; house attached; Kodak Agency; 58% gross profit. 41 Wentworth Avenue, Bournemouth.

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**LONDON, W.2.**—Good-class Dispensing, Photographic and Retail Business; returns £2,200 (increasing); gross profit 45%, accountant's figures; rent £150; 15 years' lease; large lock-up shop and basement; in main thoroughfare; stock and fittings valued at £950; good reasons for disposal; £1,600, or near offer. 67/31, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER (6 miles).**—Drug Store; well stocked and fitted; lock-up; low rental; lease 15 years to run; turnover £800, increasing; good scope for N.H.I. and Photographic; excellent position and under qualified chemist capable of substantial increase; price, all at, £550. 68/2, Office of this Paper.

**LOCK-UP Shop,** growing village, main London road; no Chemist within 3 miles; urgent need; good prospects; existing high-class school; building sites; electric light; company water; rent £36 per annum; temporary residence available. 66/31, Office of this Paper.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

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**CHEMIST.**—Grand opportunity. Lock-up Shop and Basement to be Let near Golders Green, £55 and £70 per annum; front already fitted. Leslie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Office, Golders Green.

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**FREEHOLD Premises,** opposite Doctor's, suitable for Chemist; fine opening in fast-growing district; heavy mortgage arranged. Apply Burridge, "Allenia," Beswick Avenue, Bournemouth.

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**A WELL-KNOWN** firm of Manufacturing Chemists, with Representatives covering the whole of England and Wales, also the South of Scotland, desire to obtain the Solo Agency of some well-established Speciality, which appeals to the general public; share of advertising costs might be arranged. 94/248, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

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### [HOME.]

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**BALHAM.**—At once, male, qualified Assistant required, of good experience and capability, for good-class Dispensing and General business. Reply, with references and photograph, stating salary required and full particulars, Cooper, Chemist, 1 Ramsden Road, Balham, London, S.W.12.

**BRIGHTON.**—Wanted, experienced Assistant, age 24 to 30, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required (outdoors), to J. Miller, 4 Victoria Road, Brighton.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—Wanted, at once, qualified Manager for branch, with house; competent, industrious, sober and clean habits; good prospects; permanency for right man; married; age 30. Full particulars, photo, Evans, Chemist.

**KENT.**—Qualified male or female required for small country branch Pharmacy; comfortable post; easy hours; very light duties; no Sunday duty (outdoors). First letter please state usual particulars and salary, which must be moderate. 67/20, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Qualified Assistant, about 35; good Counter-hand and capable Stock-keeper. State salary, references, etc., to 67/33, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, N.E.**—Lady Assistant required; must be good Counterhand and knowledge of Window-dressing. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars as to age, height, salary required, and stating when at liberty. Apply Marshall's, Chemists, Ltd., 78 High Street, Kingsland, E.8.

**LONDON, W.2.**—Qualified Junior Assistant required as Dispenser; must be accustomed to good-class business. Please give full particulars in first letter, age, height, experience, and salary expected. 64/29, Office of this Paper.

**S.E. SUBURB.**—A qualified Assistant; one who has been accustomed to a good, light Retail; no objection to an elderly gentleman or one who has been slightly disabled in the war. Kindly state age, experience, and salary required to 67/29, Office of this Paper.

**A N Assistant** for evenings; Retail and putting up stock. R. B. Betty, 1 Park Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

**A SSISTANT** wanted for N.H.I. and Counter; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, with full particulars, to Geosey & Rogers, 51 Ben Jonson Road, Stepney, E.1.

**BOUTALLS, LTD.,** require a young Junior Assistant at once; one who has served apprenticeship in a good-class Pharmacy and had some experience since; N.H.I., Photography and Counter. Apply 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

**D ISPENSER,** qualified (gentleman), about 24, required early in January. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, references, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street, Exeter.

**F OR** permanency; £4 weekly; gentleman as Assistant in first-class Dispensing and Photographic; no N.H.I.; Window-dresser; age 25 to 35. Full particulars, please, to McKinnell, Northampton.



**GENTLEMANLY** Assistant required at once. Apply, stating experience, salary required and enclosing photo if possible, to Galsyer & Kemp, Brighton.

**IMMEDIATELY**—Young qualified Assistant; gentleman of good address, capable and willing; accustomed to putting up Stock and general routine of a small Pharmacy; one other assistant. Apply, with full particulars of experience and salary required, Proprietor, Banbury's, Chemists, 186 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11.

**IMMEDIATELY**—Assistant wanted, experienced in Counter and Dispensing, for Family Retail and Dispensing business; two assistants kept. Full particulars as to reference, experience and salary required (outdoors) in first letter. Also Apprentice. Alban Atkin, M.P.S., 243 West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

**JUNIOR** or Improver required; one used to N.H.I. and Counter; must be quick and accurate and of good appearance; age 18-22; London experience preferred. G. W. Fitton, 392 Kingsland Road, Dalston, E.8.

**JUNIOR** Lady Assistant required at once; good Counter experience essential; Dispensing an advantage. Give full particulars to E. W. Harber, The Central Pharmacy, King's Heath, Birmingham.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall Certificate), 20-25, required for Chelmsford district, with some experience of Counter work. Reply, with full particulars, to Parkes Chemists Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, Chalk Farm, N.W.1.

**LADY** required as Senior in Toilet Department of high-class Pharmacy; one able to control and understanding Surgical lines and modern Salesmanship essential. State full particulars, with photograph (to be returned), in first letter. 67/32, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**, qualified, over 30, for neglected N.H.I. and Counter Business, London, S.W.; good Window-dresser; previous experience as manager essential; only willing workers, with good references, need apply; salary £5 and commission. Apply, letters only, Hoskins, 30 Douglas Road, Romford, Essex.

**PART-TIME** Assistant required; four evenings, 5.30 to 8; Saturdays, 1.30 to 8; occasional Sunday evenings, 6 to 8. Apply by letter, stating particulars of age, experience and salary required, "C. B.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant for country town, capable of taking charge; good Dispenser and with knowledge of Photography; highest references necessary. Full particulars, age, experience, salary (outdoors), to "Telas," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, London.

**QUALIFIED** Dispenser-Book-keeper (lady) required by Doctor. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and salary required, to "Advertiser," 199 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant, accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing, for middle-class business; another assistant kept. Give full particulars of experience, names of references, age, when disengaged and salary required. Apply (letter only), "Chemist," 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

**QUALIFIED** Manager wanted to open branch in colliery district with pleasing surroundings. Give full particulars as to salary required, age, height, experience, etc., in first letter, also when disengaged. Sumption Bros., Chemists, Blackwood, Mon.

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**TWO** competent male Assistants required; ages not over 35; one qualified and one unqualified, well up in Dispensing, Counter and Photography. Apply, with full particulars, age, salary required, etc., to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2 (10 minutes from Liverpool Street).

**WANTED** for N.W. district (London), unqualified Assistant (male); must be reliable Dispenser. Apply, stating salary required, age, height, etc., to "Specs," 64/18, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED** smart Junior Assistant (male), chiefly for good-class Dispensing; up-to-date knowledge of high-class Toilet Products and Photography essential. Salary, references, photo and when disengaged to 64/32, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED** at once, Qualified Male Assistant as Senior in good-class Dispensing Business; outdoors; must have had first-class experience. Full particulars as to age, height and salary required, etc., enclosing photo, to be returned, to Hampton, 47 Northgate Street, Gloucester.

**WANTED**, at once, qualified lady Dispenser and Book-keeper; knowledge of Typewriting; live out; state salary required; second dispenser kept. 95/249, Office of this Paper.

**W. H. BOWN**, M.P.S., 50 Victoria Road N., Southsea, has a vacancy for a gentlemanly youth as Apprentice; must have passed Registration Examination; good-class Dispensing and Photographics; premium required.

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**NORTH OF ENGLAND**—Qualified Pharmacist, with tact and initiative, to assist actively in Laboratory of well-known firm old-established Manufacturing Chemists specialising Proprietary Lines; liberal salary and terms to the right man. Apply in first instance as under with photo, stating if married, age, qualifications, experience, record of work done, how long present post, with copies of testimonials. Interview arranged for suitable applicant, expenses paid. Applications treated confidentially. 67/9, Office of this Paper.

**PACKING ROOM**—A large manufacturing firm has a vacancy for a young man able to take responsibility in supervising the packing of chemicals; must have organising ability and be energetic. Full particulars as to experience, age, and salary to 94/244, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required, on commission basis, calling on Wholesale and Retail Chemists, by well-established firm of Medicinal Tablet Makers. Apply, by letter, 94/243, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES** required, with established connections amongst Chemists, etc., for the following: Eastern Counties, South Coast, West England, South Wales, Manchester, Newcastle district, Scotland, Ulster; part expenses and commission. State what lines now carried, how long on the ground, and who at present representing, to Batty Saunders & Co., Ringwood, Hants.

**SEVERAL** live Representatives required for the sale of well-known Packet Dyes and Straw Hat Dyes; liberal commission basis; connection amongst Chemists, etc., desirable. Write, giving full particulars, ground covered, references, etc., to 68/8, Office of this Paper.

**THREE REPRESENTATIVES**—Young Pharmacists of proved selling ability wanted for London, West of England and Wales; medical propaganda experience an advantage, but not essential. Detail age, salary required and experience, also enclose recent photograph. 94/246, Office of this Paper.

### [COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

**BRITISH COLONY**—A firm of European Chemists in a British Colony have a vacancy for an Assistant with the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for January; salary £350 per annum; 2 years' engagement; free quarters; preference will be given to a Scotsman. Apply 94/245, Office of this Paper.

**CANADA**—Representative required for Canada; knowledge Dressings, Instruments, Sundries. State age, previous experience, salary desired. 94/247, Office of this Paper.

**COLONIES**—Patents and Sundries. Wanted, in a healthy British Colony, a young unmarried man, thoroughly experienced in both departments, understanding up-to-date methods of Stock-keeping; quick and accurate; passage paid out; progressive salary, commencing £24 per month. Apply, by letter only, Lennon, 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.1.

**MALAY STATES**—Junior Assistant (qualified) required for Malay States; single; age about 25; salary \$300 (£35) per mensem for first year, \$325 (£37 18s. 4d.) for second year, \$350 (£40 16s. 8d.) for third year, with second class passage out and home; excellent prospects for right man; living costs in club chambers approximately \$145 (£16 18s. 4d.) per mensem, board and lodging. Apply, by letter only, to Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, London, E.1, with copies of references.



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## [HOME.]

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**A.A.**—Experienced Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing, Photography; trustworthy; energetic; permanency preferred. Harries, 35 Albert Square, S.W.8.

**A.A.**—QUALIFIED, 23, tall, desires post; South-West England preferred. "M.P.S.," 154 Babbacombe Road, Torquay.

**A** CAPABLE and experienced Qualified Chemist seeks immediate post; permanency or locum; trustworthy and obliging. "Chomist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

**ASSISTANT**, experienced Dispenser and Counterman; active; reliable; mid-aged; single; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Miss Wills, "The Buttery," Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent.

**ASSISTANT**, young, unqualified, requires position; good all-round experience; good references; now disengaged. 64/28, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** or Manager; London or near; qualified; best experience; speaking French; Photographic and Counter work; now disengaged; moderate salary. P.C.B. 75/25, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**, age 19, desires situation in Birmingham or districts; 3½ years' experience. J. Elliott, 2 Bridge Street, Buxton.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; general all-round experience; single; permanency; personal interview. 64/21, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**—Young lady, Hall qualification, Hospital, high-class Dispensing and some Counter experience, wishes position, London or suburbs. 67/35, Office of this Paper.

**CAPABLE** and energetic Assistant, age 27, unqualified, requires situation; 8 years' experience in London and Brighton; highest references; moderate salary. "R. W.," 15 Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.

**CAPABLE**, qualified Manager, middle-aged, desires permanency; energetic; trustworthy; expert Prescriber and business builder; undeniable references; disengaged January 1; London only. "Statim," 104 First Avenue, Manor Park, E.12.

**CAPABLE**, experienced Locum, part-time, or relief; highest recommendations, and on Drug House Register; accustomed to responsibility; London or suburbs; good permanency entertained. "Dependable," 229 Summer Road, Peckham, S.E.

**DISENGAGED**; qualified; single; 44; good all-round experience; excellent references; any capacity; temporary or permanent. "H. S.," 59 Lytchett Minster, Poole, Dorset.

**DISENGAGED**.—Locum, thoroughly competent, reliable, obliging, energetic; over 20 years' experience, town and country; terms moderate; any distance; in or outdoors. "Chemicus," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

**DISENGAGED** New Year; male Pharmacist; experienced; whole or part-time; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 67 Western Road, Ealing, W.5.

**ELDERLY** Qualified Chemist; active, capable; Branch Manager, Locum; terms reasonable; South preferred. Chemist, 10 Thornhill Road, Croydon.

**EXPERIENCED** Assistant; unqualified; temporary or permanent; London. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, S.W.4.

**EXPERIENCED**; varied; energetic; reliable; mid-age; good Salesman, Manager, Prescriber, or Drug Store; permanency; interview; unregistered. "Energy," 67/26, Office of this Paper.

**F.S.M.C.**, with 7 years' experience Retail Pharmacy, seeks post; good references; please state salary. Hill, 2 Orchard Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

**GENTLEMAN** Dispenser requires situation; neat and accurate; good references. Replies 67/4, Office of this Paper.

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**IMPROVER** seeks vacancy; West Country preferred; 3½ years Dispensing, Counter, Photography. A. Blake, "Keiro," St. Menver, North Cornwall.

**JUNIOR** seeks berth, Manchester district or near; 4 years' experience, Counter and N.H.I. H. H. Waits, 32 King Street, Streteford, Manchester.

**LADY** Dispenser, L.P.S.I., desires post with Doctor or Chemist; seaside preferred; 6 years' experience. State particulars, salary. 67/6, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Assistant desires post in (London) Counter, Window-dressing; no Dispensing; good references; nine years' experience; disengaged. 67/39, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** (Hall) Dispenser-Book-keeper, 6 years' experience, good testimonials, desires post with Doctor; Eastern Counties preferred. 68/13, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM** or Manager; qualified; middle-aged; competent; recently sold own business. "F.," 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath.

**LONDON** or seaside; in busy, good-class Pharmacy; Manager or Senior; married; 30; experienced, keen, courteous, accurate; worker; references O.K.; disengaged one month. Jeffs, 111 High Street, E.11.

**MANAGING** Pharmacist seeks position of responsibility and trust in good-class Dispensing establishment or branch; exceptional all-round experience; qualified; married; abstainer; free; highly recommended. "Vitamin B," c/o Chard, "Baguba," Frimley Green, Surrey.

**MANAGER** or Locum; qualified; experienced Counter, Dispensing, Photography; married; living accommodation preferred; disengaged. "W. S. C.," c/o Sheffield, Chemist, Hertford.

**PART-TIME**, evenings and Saturday; 5 years' experience in high-class business. Apply "Emuls," 6 Lancing Road, Ealing.

**PART-TIME**; Dispensing, Stock, Counter or manage Drug Store; elderly; abstainer. "P.," 2 Norfolk Place, West Street, Bognor.

**PART-TIME**.—Ph.C., 24, desires duty, Central London or near, Saturday evenings and another evening if desired; excellent and varied Dispensing and Counter experience; interview any evening. 67/17, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, last position in London 5 years as Manager, exceptional Prescribing experience, open for any suitable post, Hospital, Wholesale or Retail; any locality. "Pharmacist," 1 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10.

**QUALIFIED**, 42, desires situation as Manager, Assistant or Locum; all-round experience; 18 years manager in London, S.W.; free at present. Milne, 29a Telferscot Road, Balham, S.W.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist requires Managership; 22 years' good all-round experience; living accommodation if possible; Luton or St. Albans preferred. 68/10, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, 29; Manager or First Assistant; good all-round experience; London or South England preferred; free now. 68/11, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; experienced all branches; good Counterman; capable of managing; mid-aged; married. Hemming, 19 Glyndwr Place, Town Hill, Swansea.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant; age 21; 5½ years' all-round experience; South of England preferred; disengaged. Constantine, 16 Annandale Road, Greenwich, S.E.10.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, 24 8½ years' all-round experience, desires post where possible get free at 6 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Thursday for evening study; S.W. London preferred. 64/25, Office of this Paper.



**UNQUALIFIED**, disengaged, 26, 7 years' good-class experience, Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing and Photography, desires country permanency; capable, enterprising, energetic and conscientious. "Medinal," 86 Effra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

**WANTED**, three months' engagement as Senior Assistant, with view to Partnership or succession. "Chemist," 84 Arlington Road, S.W.2.

**YOUNG lady**, qualified; 4½ years' experience; keen worker; used to quick trade; now disengaged. Apply "Thymol," 28 Knights Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.

**YOUTH**, age 18, requires situation as Apprentice; smart; reliable; good references; City district preferred. Apply P.C.B. 75/29, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

**2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.**

**ADVERTISER** is open to represent a good-class house in Lancashire and Yorkshire or North of England in Toilet Lines, Proprietary Goods, Sundries, etc.; had several years travelling in sundries and dressings, etc. Apply in first instance to 64/12, Office of this Paper.

**MAN**, aged 19, had 4 years in Laboratory of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer; good worker. L. Gatehouse, 5 Brettell Street, London, S.E.17.

**REPRESENTATIVE**.—Gentleman requires berth; well up all branches; highest references; security. P.C.B. 75/27, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** wishes change; wide experience, general Medical and propaganda, Drugs and Wholesale Chemicals, Organotherapy; excellent references; fidelity policy. "Beta," 9 Rostrevor Road, S.W.19.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, 29, good appearance and address, desires change; first-class references. 67/28, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, 15 years' sound connection Medical Profession and Chemists, Wholesale and Retail, Midlands and North of England, desirous of change. "A.B.603," 3 Wine Office Court, London, E.C.4.

**SCOTLAND**.—Representative, 29, good appearance and address, with large connection amongst Chemists and Stores, desires change; first-class references. 67/280, Office of this Paper.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.**

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

#### EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.

**THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST** require the services of a qualified Chemist, not over thirty, with literary ability and a good knowledge of languages, as an Editorial Assistant. Applicants should state their qualifications concisely and mention salary expected. Letters should be addressed "M. B.," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

**CHEMIST FITTINGS**.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

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**OPTICAL TRIAL CASE**, complete; lowest price for cash. Nidd, 714 Rochdale Road, Manchester.

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**GOWER**, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

**COMPLETE SETS** (also odd volumes) "Pharmaceutical Journal, The Chemist and Druggist," "British and Colonial Pharmacist," "Year Book of Pharmacy," all editions of "British Pharmacopoeias," Recipe Books, printed and manuscript, Old Books on Medicine and Pharmacy. Adan, 62 George Street, Aberdeen.

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